

BIBLICAL EXEGESIS



By
CHAS. J. BURTON

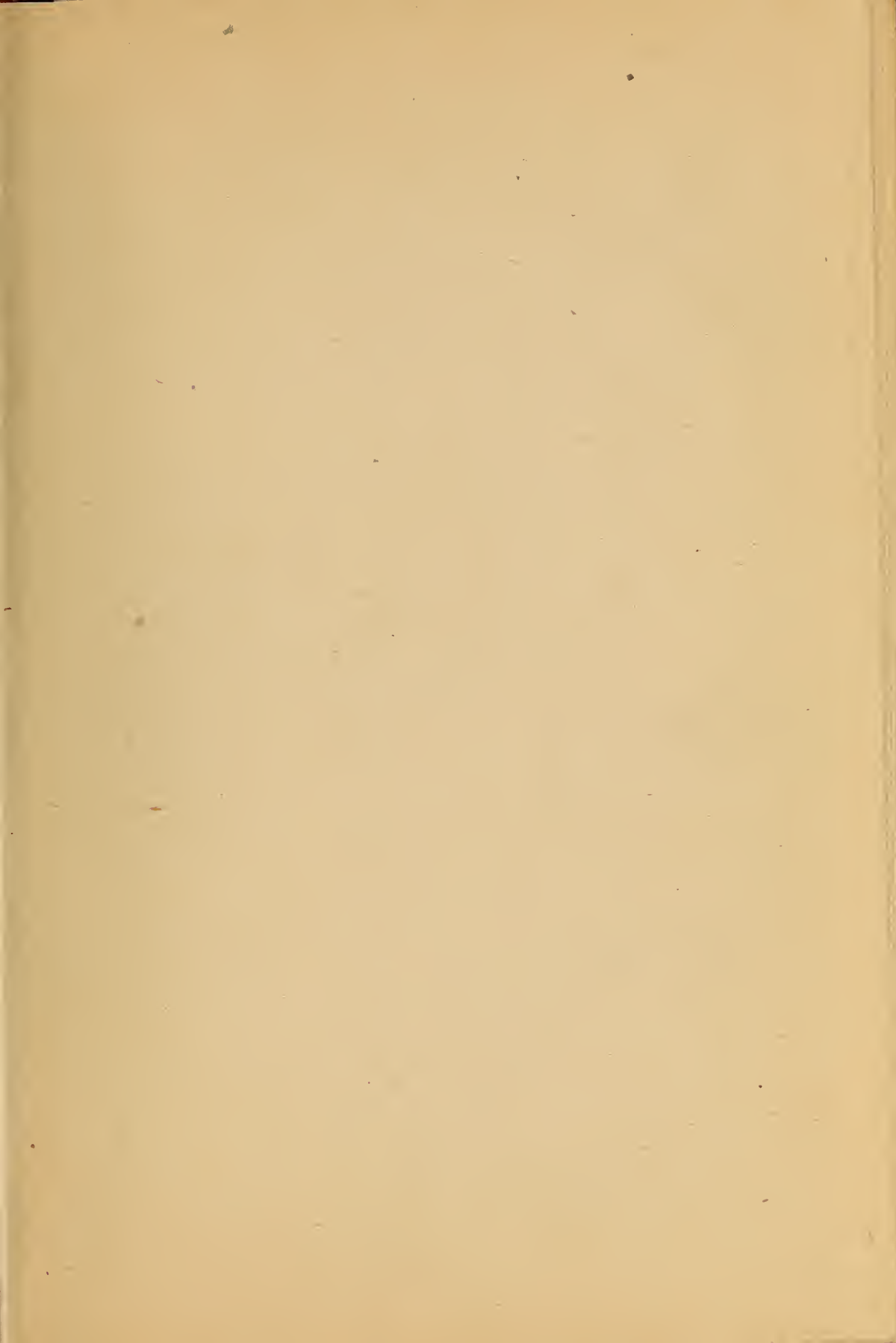


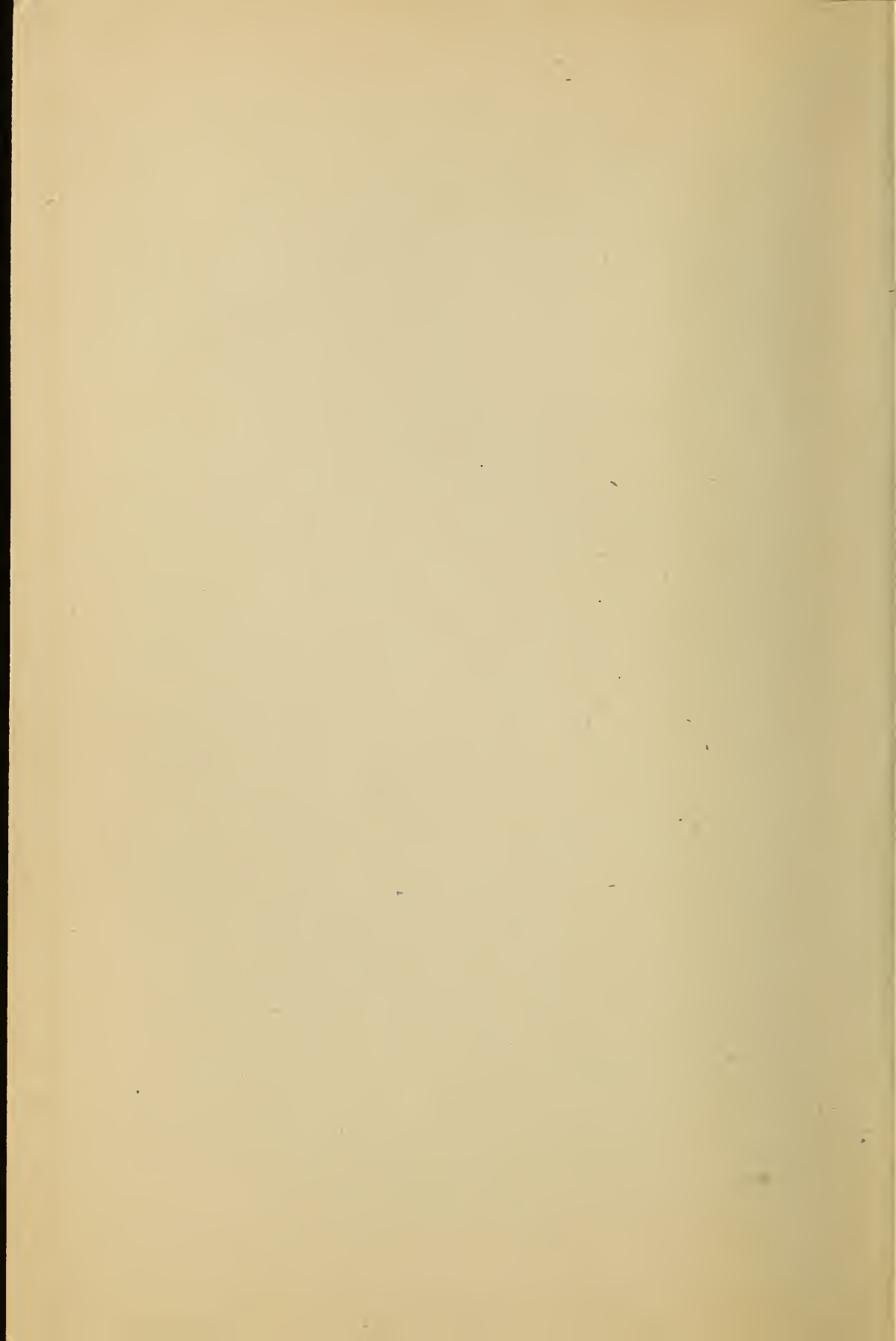
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BIBLICAL EXEGESIS

or

THE BIBLE EXPLAINED

in the light of

TWO THOUSAND EXEGETICAL
QUESTIONS

By

CHAS. J. BURTON,
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Professor of Astronomy and Biblical Exegesis
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neapolis, Minn.

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“The Word of God is living and power-
ful.”—Paul.

“My Word shall not return unto me
void.”—Isaiah.

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PREFACE

The Bible is studied today as it has never been studied before, and with a better knowledge of the original languages, antiquities, geography and history.

God declares through the mouth of the prophet, "My Word shall not return unto me void but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it." **See Isa. 55: 11.**

Wherever the Bible has gone and found lodgement in the hearts of the people of the nations, true civilization has followed. God **intends** and really **expects** us to understand his word. The Gospel is the hope of the world.

The material in this book has been successfully used by the author in his class work during the past twenty-five years, and is now brought out in bookform with the hope of reaching a larger number, and of doing a greater service.

Chas. J. Burton.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 1, 1920.

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RULES FOR SUCCESSFUL STUDY

1. Answer the questions by numbers.
2. State at the head of your paper which lesson you are studying.
3. Write on thin, light paper, large sheets, and use black ink.
4. As you study, use tablet and pencil, and write down under proper headings:
 - (1). The countries, towns, mountains, seas and rivers as you come to them in Scripture.
 - (2). Also the great events, wars and famines.
 - (3). The prominent men and women.
 - (4). The various forms of idolatry.
 - (5). The various forms of government.
 - (6). The various covenants.
 - (7). And the chronology.
5. Read over carefully in this way, several chapters per day, noting down as you study, and your work will be comparatively small.
6. Write your answers out fully in detail.
7. Write a smooth, even, legible hand,

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and do not hurry over your work. Take plenty of time.

8. Prayer, study, research, determination, and stick-to-it-ive-ness will conquer all difficulties.

9. Give your postoffice address, and sign your name to your papers.

10. When your manuscripts are finished, mail them to address below.

With best wishes for your success, and a will to help you in all possible ways,

I am yours truly,

Chas. J. Burton,

1507 University Ave. S. E.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

SPECIAL SUGGESTIONS

1. Begin the study at once. Start at Gen. 1:1, and read over two, three, or more chapters in your Bible per day.

2. Search from one to two hours each day and give at least two weeks to each lesson.

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3. In preparing the **historical** and **geographical** questions, such as questions two and twenty-seven of Lesson I, carefully study, noting down on tablet as you read; and by the time you have read over the entire Bible lesson, your material will be in such shape that you can soon write out the answers to all the questions.

4. Make arrangements to read, search and study your Bible every day (Acts 17: 11), and your progress will be rapid, thorough and satisfactory.

5. Do not delay about beginning the study. Start at once, **keep at it**, and your lesson will be finished on time and in good shape.

6. Ask God's blessing upon your earnest efforts, memorize Luke 9: 62 and **go forward**.

8. Do not think about results now. Do your work faithfully and earnestly, and **results will follow**.

9. **Very Important.**—You have a daily occupation, and doubtless you are very busy, but you have undertaken a noble work; therefore arrange your time for study each day, and do not allow any ordinary thing to interfere with it.

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Old Testament History

LESSON I. CREATION TO THE EXODUS.

Introduction: Bible History is the foundation of a thorough Bible education. Besides being beneficial, it is a most delightful study.

I.—Scriptures to be Studied.

1. The Book of Genesis, and Exodus down to Chap. 12:37. The lesson begins with the creation of the universe, and runs over not less than 2,513 years of the very earliest history of mankind.

2. Genesis terminates with the death of Joseph, 1635 B. C., and covers 2369 years of history; and Exodus, 1 to 12, brings the history down 144 years further to the Exodus which occurred 1491 B. C.

II.—Suggestions.

While studying, use tablet and pencil and note down under proper headings the countries, towns, seas, rivers, mountains and places at which any event occurred, fixing the time well in mind.

- (1). Who? Or the Persons.
- (2). What? Or the Subjects.
- (3). Where? Or the Places.

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(4). When? Or the Time in which the Event Occurred.

Questions and Order of Work.

1. How many Bible chapters in this lesson, and what period of time do they cover?
2. Beginning with the creation, write out the history of this lesson in your own words, carefully outlining the events in detail and connecting them in regular order.
3. Mention the six most important events from Creation to the Exodus.
4. Give the order of creation in Genesis, first chapter.
5. Mention the most prominent men and women of this lesson.
6. Describe fully the temptation and fall of man. What was the process? What is the process of man's return?
7. Who was the tempter?
8. Is the account of the fall historical or allegorical? Why?
9. What was the moral character of Cain's descendants? of Seth's?
10. Who was the first polygamist?
11. Why did the divine writer leave off the history of Cain's posterity and take up the line of Seth?
12. In what directions did the posterity of the three sons of Noah spread?
13. Why is Genesis tenth so valuable as a chapter of history?

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14. Where did Cush settle? Asshur?
Lud? Joktan? Javan?

15. Who was Nimrod? What relation
was he to Noah?

16. Who was the founder of the Hebrew
nation?

17. Was the destruction of Sodom and
Gomorrhah a natural or miraculous occur-
rence? Why?

18. What great lesson in the offering
of Isaac?

19. How many princes were born of
Ishmael? What was their country?

20. How many and what were the names
of Jacob's children? Significance of each
name? What of their future history?

21. Why did the divine writer again take
up and follow the line of Jacob? Gen. 37: 1.

22. How did Joseph become a great man
in Egypt?

23. As Reuben was the oldest son of
Jacob, why did Joseph receive the double
portion?

24. How long did Joseph live in Egypt?
How long as Governor? What became of
his bones?

25. How long were the Jews in Egyptian
bondage?

26. Describe fully the ten plagues, and
the preparation for the Exodus.

27. Locate on the map as far as possible

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every nation, country, city, town, mountain, sea and river of this lesson.

28. Give full accounts of every war and famine mentioned in the history of this lesson.

29. Describe particularly the various covenants of this lesson.

30. What kind of religion during this period? What altars were built? Who built them, and what kind of sacrifices were offered upon them?

31. Why is the plural "us" and "our" used in Gen. 1: 26?

32. Why did God prevent Adam and Eve from eating of the "Tree of Life?"

33. Was the flood universal?

34. Meaning of "Isles of the Gentiles," Gen. 10:5?

35. When did the fourth generation come hither again, Gen. 15:16?

36. Why is the episode recorded in Gen. thirty-eighth chapter? (Compare verses 29 and 30 with Matt. 1:3.)

37. From which of Judah's sons did the royal family spring?

38. How do you reconcile Ex. 7:13, with 8:15?

39. There are several genealogical tables in this lesson. Tell where each is found and why they are valuable.

40. Give dates of the following events:

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- (1). Translation of Enoch.
- (2). Birth of Abraham.
- (3). Offering of Isaac.
- (4). Marriage of Jacob.
- (5). Sale of Joseph.
- (6). Birth of Moses.

41. Where was Haran? Ararat? Shinar? Hai? Kadesh? Shur? Gerar? Mount Seir? Midian? The "Tower of Edar?" Goshen?

42. Who was Amraphel? Chedorlaomer? Melchizedec? Ephron? Keturah? Potiphar? Amram? Kohath?

LESSON II. EXODUS TO THE DEATH OF JOSHUA.

Introduction: While this lesson does not embrace so much time as Lesson I, yet the Scripture lesson is very extensive.

I.—Scriptures to be Studied.

Begin the lesson at Ex. 12:37, and study the remainder of Exodus, Numbers, Deuteronomy and Joshua; also the historical portions of Leviticus.

1. We find Israel marching out of Egypt at the opening of this lesson, 1491 B. C.

2. The lesson closes with the death of Joshua, 1426 B. C. at the age of 110 years.

3. It therefore embraces a period of 65 years.

II.—Important Transactions

1. The Exodus.

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2. Crossing the Red Sea.
3. Giving the law.
4. Setting up the Tabernacle.
5. The forty years' Wandering.
6. Death of Moses.
7. Crossing the Jordan.
8. The Conquest of Canaan.
9. General Division of the Country.
10. Death of Joshua.

Questions and Order of Work.

1. Beginning with Ex. 12:37, write out the history in the remainder of Exodus, carefully recording every important event, and connecting them together in your own language, using the fewest possible number of words.
2. How much time is covered from Exodus, twelfth to fortieth chapters?
3. Locate on the map as far as possible every nation, country, town, city, sea and mountain of this part of the lesson, telling what events occurred therein.
4. What historical lessons are to be found in Leviticus? How much time do they cover?
5. Write a brief outline of the history contained in the Books of Numbers and Deuteronomy, avoiding repetitions.
6. Mention the countries, cities, rivers and mountains of these two books, and tell what occurred in connection with each.

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7. How much time does the Book of Numbers cover? Deuteronomy?

8. Write an outline of the history in the Book of Joshua, using your own words and considering brevity.

9. Give the geography of this book.

10. How much time does Joshua cover?

11. Considering this entire lesson together from Ex. 12:37 to the end of Joshua, what forms of idolatry are found? (Give particulars). What Kings and rulers are mentioned?

12. Mention the most prominent persons of this lesson, giving the main facts in the history of each.

13. How many stopping places from Rameses to Sanai? From Sanai to the borders of Canaan? Name them.

14. When, where and how was the law given? How long after the passover?

15. What typical lessons from the tabernacle with its furniture and service?

16. What was the number of Israel at the time of the Exodus? How many of these reached the promised land? Why?

17. How do you reconcile Ex. 12:40 and Gal. 3:17 with Gen. 15:13 and Acts 7:6? Were the Jews in actual servitude 400 years?

18. What is the meaning, significance and history of the Passover? Why should

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“no stranger, foreigner or hired servant eat of it?” (Ex. 12:43-45).

19. Why did not Israel take the nearest route to Canaan?

20. Meaning of “went up harnessed?” Ex. 13:18.

21. Why were Joseph’s bones taken along? How long since he died?

22. How were the “waters a wall?” Ex. 14:22.

23. Meaning of Marah? Ex. 15:23.

24. What of the origin of the Manna? Its lessons? When did it cease?

25. Give the origin and history of the Sabbath.

26. Give a brief analysis of each of the books of the Pentateuch.

27. Give characteristics, date and analysis of the book of Joshua.

28. What nations did God command Joshua to drive out?

29. Give dates of the following events:

- (1). The defeat of Amalek.
- (2). Setting up the Tabernacle.
- (3). Death of Nadab and Abihu.
- (4). Making the brazen Serpent.
- (5). Death of Achan.
- (6). The burning of Ali.

30. Who was Jethro? Eleazar? Nun? Bazaleel? Balaam? Og? Sihon?

31. Where was Migdol? Wilderness of

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Shur? Midian? Oboth? Valley of Zared?
Heshbon? Ai? Gibeon?

32. What portion of Palestine was inhabited by the Hittites? the Amorites? the Canaanites? the Perizzites? the Gergashites? the Hivites? the Jebusites?

33. Did Joshua drive all these nations out? Why?

LESSON III. JOSHUA'S DEATH TO AN- OINTING OF SAUL.

Introduction: This lesson runs over 331 years, and brings us down to the inauguration of the undivided monarchy.

I.—Scriptures to be Studied.

1. Judges, Ruth and first ten chapters of I Samuel.

2. The Book of Judges records the history from Joshua to Samson, and covers a period of over 300 years.

3. The incidents recorded in Ruth occurred in the days of the Judges.

II.—Prominent Persons.

1. The fifteen Judges.

2. Naomi, Ruth, Boaz and Saul.

III.—Important Transactions.

1. The rule of the Judges.

2. Incidents recorded in Ruth.

3. Saul anointed King.

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IV.—Note.

While studying, note the different nations spoken of, as the Canaanites, Philistines, Amalekites, Midianites and Moabites.

Questions and Order of Work.

1. How much time does the Book of Judges cover?

2. Carefully record in your own language the history of this book, arranging the events in regular historic order.

3. What was the condition of the chosen people immediately after the death of Joshua?

4. What was the character of the government till the inauguration of Saul?

5. Give the names of the thirteen Judges whose history is recorded in Judges, giving length of each judgeship and character of work performed by each.

6. Why was Judah made prominent by fighting against the Canaanites? (See Judges 1:1-2).

7. What occurred at Bochim?

8. What kind of service was that rendered to Baalim? (Judges 2:11).

9. What was the character of the idolatry of these times?

10. "He sold them into the hands of their enemies" (Judges, 2:14). What does this mean?

11. What does this expression mean, "For it repented the Lord?" (Judges 2:18).

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12. What is the character of the history from the seventeenth chapter of Judges to the close of the book? Where does this history belong chronologically?

13. What was a "teraphim," (Judges 17:5)?

14. Meaning of "sons of Belial," (Judges 19:22)?

15. Mention the countries, cities, towns, rivers and mountains spoken of in Judges. Locate them and tell what occurred in connection with them.

16. What kings are mentioned in Judges?

17. Relate the story of the Book of Ruth. What is the character of this book? Where does it belong?

18. Why is the Book of Ruth specially valuable?

19. Give the names of all the persons whose history is recorded in Ruth.

20. What countries and towns are mentioned in Ruth?

21. Record the history of the first ten chapters of 1 Samuel as briefly as you can.

22. Who was Elkanah? Why did he go up to Shiloh to worship?

23. How long had the Tabernacle been set up at Shiloh?

24. Who was the Judge at this time?

25. Meaning of the word "Samuel?"

26. Meaning of "The word of the Lord

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was precious," (I Sam. 3:1)? "No open vision?"

27. How did God reveal himself to Samuel?

28. What were Samuel's chief characteristics?

29. Give the history of the Ark of God.

30. What kind of a man was Saul?

31. Why did Israel desire a King?

32. How much time do the first ten chapters of I Samuel cover?

33. How long after Methuselah's death till the beginning of the government of the Judges?

34. How many years from the offering of Isaac to the birth of Samuel?

35. How long from the death of Moses to the anointing of Saul?

36. How long after the fall of Jericho to the death of Eli?

37. Who was Adoni-Bezek? Barak? Heber? Sisera? Jerubbaal? Phurah? Zeeb? Manoah? Delilah? Orpah? Mahlon? Hophni? Kish?

38. Where was Jebus? Ophrah? Penuel? Mizpeh? Timnath? Kirjath-Jearim?

39. What heathen gods are mentioned in this lesson? Give the history of each.

LESSON IV. ANOINTING SAUL TO THE DEATH OF DAVID.

Introduction: This is a very important

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time in the history of God's people. The monarchy has been inaugurated and we are now to study the history of two kings.

I.—Scriptures to be Studied.

1. The remainder of I Samuel; all of II Samuel; I Kings 1 and 2; and the parallel history in I Chron. 10 to 29.

2. This period covers eighty years, from B. C. 1095 to 1015.

3. It embraces the two reigns of Saul and David and each of them reigned forty years.

4. Those Psalms of which David is author were composed during this period.

II.—Important Transactions.

1. Wars of Saul.
2. David anointed king.
3. Removal of the ark to Jerusalem.
4. War with the surrounding nations.
5. David's sin and repentance.
6. Birth of Solomon.
7. Revolt of Absalom.
8. David numbers the people.
9. Adonijah's rebellion.
10. Preparations for the temple service.

Questions and Order of Work.

1. Beginning at the tenth chapter of I Samuel, record in your own language a brief outline of the history of the remainder of the book, arranging all of the events in regular order.

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2. How much time is contained in this part of the lesson?

3. What was the condition of the Jews morally and politically during Saul's reign?

4. What kind of government during these forty years?

5. Give main facts in the lives of the following persons during this period: Kish, Nahash, Jonathan, Ahiah, Abner, Agag, Jesse Goliath, Michael, Ahimelech, Doeg, Achish, Gad, Nabal, Abigail, Ahinoam, Abishai.

6. Locate on the map the following and tell what occurred in connection with each: Gilgal, Mizpeh, Gibeah, Jabeshgilead, Bezek, Michmash, Geba, Bethaven, Ophrah, Land of Shual, Beth-horon Migron, Mt. Ephraim, Aijalon, Edom, Zobah, Havilah, Carmel, Bethlehem, Natioth, Nob, Cave Adullam, Keilah, En-gedi, Ziklag, Shunem, Gilboa, Aphek, Jezreel, Bethshan.

7. Carefully record in your own language a brief outline of the history in II Samuel, mentioning all the events in regular order.

8. How much time does this book cover?

9. Mention the prominent men and women of this period, giving the history of each.

10. Locate on the map all the places mentioned in II Samuel, telling what occurred in connection with each.

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11. Considering the entire lesson together, mention particulars of all the wars and battles, telling who were engaged and what were the results.

12. Meaning of "It repenteth me?" (I Samuel 15:11).

13. How many sons had Jesse? Their names?

14. Where was the "Valley of Elah"? I Samuel 17:2.

15. Meaning of "The soul of Jonathan was knit with the soul of David"? I Samuel 18:1.

16. Where was "the forest of Hareth"? I Samuel 22:5. "Hill of Hachilah"? I Samuel 23:19. "Wilderness of Ziph"? I Samuel 23:14.

17. How long did David dwell in the country of the Philistines?

18. Meaning of "Familiar Spirits"? I Samuel 28:3.

19. What of the Witch of Endor?

20. Meaning of this sentence, "And tomorrow shalt thou and thy sons be with me" I Samuel 28:19?

21. What became of Saul's crown?

22. How many wives had David?

23. Why did Joab kill Abner?

24. How did Ish-bosheth die? What became of his head?

25. Who were the Jebusites?

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26. Meaning of "And David houghed all the chariot horses," II Samuel 8:4?

27. Where was the Valley of Salt? II Samuel 8:13.

28. How was Uriah slain?

29. Where was the "Wood of Ephraim" II Samuel 18:6?

30. Who were the Cherethites and the Pelethites? II Samuel 20:7.

31. How did Sheba die?

32. Who were the Gibeonites?

33. Give the catalogue of David's mighty men.

34. What lessons do you learn from the parallel history in I Chronicles which are not found in I and II Samuel?

35. Describe the preparations for the temple service.

36. Give the remainder of the history of this lesson in I Kings 1 and 2.

LESSON V. DEATH OF DAVID TO CAPTIVITY OF THE TEN TRIBES.

Introduction: We are to study now the life and reign of Solomon, and after his death the history of the two kingdoms down to the year 721 B. C. Jeroboam became the first King of Israel and Rehoboam the first King of Judah.

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I—Scriptures to be Studied.

1. The First Book of Kings and the first seventeen chapters of II Kings; also read carefully the parallel history in II Chronicles 1 to 31.

2. The lesson runs over 294 years, from 1015 B. C., to 721 B. C.

3. This period embraces the following reigns, viz.: of Solomon, of all the nineteen kings of Israel, of the first twelve kings of Judah, and a part of the thirteenth (Hezekiah).

II—Important Events of this Period.

1. The building and dedication of the Temple.

2. Visit of the Queen of Sheba.

3. Solomon's grievous sins.

4. Division of the Kingdom.

5. Contemporary history of the two kingdoms for 254 years.

6. The appearance and warning of several prophets.

Questions and Order of Work.

1. Carefully record in your own language a brief outline of the history of this lesson down to the division of the kingdom.

2. How much time does this part of the lesson cover?

3. Mention the prominent persons and tell what is said of them.

5. Why was the kingdom divided?

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6. Beginning at the division of the kingdom, carefully relate the history down to the end of this lesson.

7. Give the number and names of the Kings of Israel, with the length of each reign.

8. Give the names in order of the first thirteen rulers of Judah, with the length of each reign.

9. How many and which of the prophets appeared during this period, and what messages did they bring?

10. Give the geography of this period, embracing the countries, cities, towns, mountains and rivers; and tell what occurred in connection with each.

11. How many and which of the Kings of Israel obtained the throne as usurpers?

12. What was the capital of the northern kingdom? Of the southern?

13. Considering this lesson as a whole, mention the wars and battles of this period, tell who were engaged and what were the results?

14. What forms of idolatry do we meet with during this period?

15. Whence the great wealth of Solomon? What of his dominion?

16. What was Solomon's foreign policy?

17. Why did Joab "catch hold on the horns of the altar?" I Kings 2:28.

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18. Meaning of "affinity?" I Kings 3:1.
"High places?" I Kings 3:2. "Recorder?"
I Kings 3:3. "Floats?" I Kings 5:9. "Oracle?" I Kings 6:5.

19. Give the dimensions of the temple as compared with the tabernacle.

20. Name the months in order of the Jewish sacred year. See I Kings 6:37-38.

21. Meaning of "the Lord stirred up an adversary?" I Kings 11:14.

22. What was Rehoboam's policy?

23. Where did Jeroboam set up his sanctuaries? Why?

24. Why did the Lord cut off the house of Jeroboam? How? When?

25. Where was the Brook Cherith? What occurred there?

26. Give particulars of the following events, time, place and circumstances:

- (1). Death of Naboth.
- (2). Death of Ahab.
- (3). Translation of Elijah.
- (4). Naaman's cure.
- (5). Anointing of Jehu.
- (6). Death of Joram.

27. Who was Baal-Zebub?

28. What was the "Image of Baal?" II Kings 3:2.

29. Meaning of "Fenced City?" II Kings 3:19.

30. What prophecy was fulfilled in the death of Jezebel?

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31. When, how and by whom was Baal worship put away?

32. Who were the "Seed Royal?" II Kings 11:1.

33. Who was Pul? What about him?

34. Who was Tiglath-pilezer? Rezin?

35. Where was the River Gozan? II Kings 17:6.

36. What was the condition of Judah when the ten tribes were carried into captivity?

LESSON VI. CAPTIVITY OF THE TEN TRIBES TO THE CLOSE OF OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY

Introduction: Hezekiah is still on the throne of Judah. He began to reign B. C. 726, four years before the captivity of Israel, and he reigned twenty-nine years.

I—Scriptures to be Studied.

1. From the seventeenth chapter of II Kings to the conclusion of the book; from the thirty-first chapter of II Chronicles to the conclusion of the book; also Ezra, Esther and Nehemiah.

2. It would also be well to study portions of Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel and the book of Lamentations to get the full benefit of this lesson.

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3. Several prophets appeared during this period. Study their history and work.

II—Important events of this Period.

1. Reigns of the last eight kings of Judah.

2. The Babylonian captivity.

3. Destruction of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans.

4. Proclamation of Cyrus and Return of the Jews.

5. Dedication of the second temple.

6. Esther made queen.

7. Ezra sent to govern Jerusalem.

8. Reformation by Nehemiah.

Questions and Order of Work.

1. Carefully record in your own language a brief outline of the history of this lesson down to the conclusion of II Kings and II Chronicles.

2. How much time does this part of the lesson cover?

3. Mention the prominent persons and tell what is said of them.

4. Locate on the map the countries, cities towns and rivers of this part of the lesson and tell what occurred in connection with each.

5. Give main facts of the reigns of the last eight kings of Judah.

6. What other kings are mentioned in connection with them? Give the particulars of their history.

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7. When did the Babylonian captivity begin? When was it completed? How long did it last?

8. Record in your own language briefly the historical portion of the Book of Daniel. How much time does it cover?

9. Give the history in detail contained in the Book of Ezra.

10. How much time does the book cover

11. Locate on the map the countries, cities and rivers mentioned in Ezra.

12. Record in your own language the history contained in the Book of Nehemiah.

13. How much time does this book cover?

14. Carefully record in your own language the history contained in the Book of Esther.

15. How many years does this book cover?

16. Who are the prominent personages contained in Esther?

17. Considering this entire lesson together, what forms of idolatry do we find?

18. How much time does this entire lesson embrace?

19. Name the prophets who appeared during this period, and tell of their work.

20. Meaning of "hardened their necks?" II Kings 17:14. Of "molten images?" II Kings 17:16. Of "Nehushtan?" II Kings 18:4.

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21. Who was Adrammelech? Nisroch? Molech?

22. How long after the "brazen serpent" was made till it was destroyed?

23. What sign was given Hezekiah that his life would be lengthened?

24. What and where was Topheth? Megiddo?

25. What was the proclamation of Cyrus?

26. What was the work of Zerubbabel?

27. How long after the foundation of the temple was laid till it was dedicated?

28. What length of time intervened between the sixth and seventh chapters of Ezra?

29. What river is mentioned in Ezra 8: 15, 21?

30. What was the work of Ezra?

31. How much time between the Books of Ezra and Nehemiah?

32. What month was "Chisleu?" It answers to which of our months?

33. For what was Sanballat noted?

34. Where was the "Plain of Ono?"

35. When was the wall of Jerusalem finished? How long was it being built?

36. What was the dominion of Ahasuerus?

37. Who was Memucan? Zeresh? Mordecai?

38. Explain the origin of the Feast of Purim.

BIBLICAL EXEGESIS

Review.

1. Write an essay of 400 words on each of the following subjects:

- (1). "The Antediluvian World."
- (2). "Noah and the Flood."
- (3). "Postdiluvian World till Abraham."

2. Write the life and times of Abraham in 500 words.

BIBLICAL EXEGESIS

Old Testament Prophecy

LESSON VII. THE BOOK OF ISAIAH.

Introduction: We enter now upon the study of the Prophetical Books. This department of the Bible study is full of interest and importance.

Isaiah is called the greatest of all the Old Testament prophets. He was a prophet of Judah, but his vision is not restricted to his own nation and times, but he regards all nations and all times. He received his call in the last year of the reign of King Uzziah. The Book of Isaiah may be studied under the following divisions:

I—Part One, Chapters 1-39.

Prophecies about Judah and Israel and foreign nations.

- (1). First division, chapters 1-12.
- (2). Second division, chapters 13-27.
- (3). Third division, chapters 28-35.
- (4). Fourth division, chapters 36-39.

II—Part Two, Chapters 40-66.

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Restoration of Israel and the Messianic king.

- (1). First division, chapters 40-48.
- (2). Second division, chapters 49-59.
- (3). Third division, chapters 60-66.

Questions and Order of Work.

1. When did Isaiah live? Where? What of his family?
2. Why does the Book of Isaiah come first in the order of arrangement?
3. Relate the great events of the Kingdom of Judah during his life.
4. Relate the great events of the Kingdom of Israel during his life.
5. Take up the first division under Part One of his prophecies, and give the subject matter in detail. (Chapters 1-12).
6. What does Isaiah call upon heaven and earth to do?
7. How does he describe the moral condition of the people at that time?
8. What does he call upon the people to do?
9. When was the prophecy in chapter 2:1-3 fulfilled? Meaning of "last days?" (2:2).
10. What woes are denounced against the nation in chapter 5?
11. What nations and kings are referred to in chapter 7? Where do we find the history of these times?

BIBLICAL EXEGESIS

12. When was the prophesy in 7:14 fulfilled? In 9:1-2?

13. Meaning of 9:14? Of 11:1-9?

14. Take up the second division and give the subject-matter in detail. Chapters 13-27.

15. Meaning of "my sanctified ones?" (13:3).

16. Describe the desolation of Babylon. How long after this was Babylon taken?

17. What country was meant by "Palestina?" (Chapter 14:29-31).

18. What of the pride of Moab?

19. Who was the "cruel lord" of chapter 19:4?

20. What was the "Land of Tema?" (Chapter 21:14). "Kedar?" (Chapter 21:16).

21. Take up the third division and give the subject-matter in detail. (Chapt. 28-35.)

22. What of the "drunkards of Ephraim?"

23. When was the "sure foundation" laid? (Chapter 28:16).

24. What prophecy in chapter 29 was fulfilled in the time of Christ? To what class did Christ apply the prophecy?

25. What and where was Tophet? 30:33.

26. Describe the glorious days of Christ. (Chapter 35).

27. Take up the fourth division and give the subject matter in detail. (Chapters 36-39).

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28. In what other portion of the Bible is this historical section found?

292. Who was Rabshakeh? Where was Lachish?

30. Take up the first division under Part Two and give the subject-matter in detail. (Chapters 40-48).

31. Whose voice cried in the wilderness? How long after this?

32. Who was "Mine elect?" (Chapter 42:1).

33. What of "graven images?" (Chapter 44).

34. Who was Cyrus? How long after this till his time?

35. Meaning of "come down and sit in the dust?" (Chapter 47:1).

36. Take up the second division and give the subject-matter in detail. (Chapter 49-59).

37. Who is represented as speaking in chapter 49:1?

38. What New Testament preacher quoted from chapter 53?

39. Take up the third division and give the subject-matter in detail. Chapters 60-66.

40. When was chapter 61:1-3 fulfilled? On what occasion?

41. What countries, peoples, cities, towns and kingdoms are subjects of prophecy in the Book of Isaiah? Explain fully.

BIBLICAL EXEGESIS

Review.

1. Write an essay of 1,000 words on the "Babylonian Captivity."
2. Write an essay of 1,000 words on the "Life and Times of Queen Esther."
3. Write an essay of 1,500 words on the "Life and Times of Nehemiah."

Note. Give fully one month to the study of Isaiah. Take up the chapters or paragraphs or prophecies in regular order, study them thoroughly, then write out the matter fully, in detail. To get a good grade you must do good, solid, faithful work; the fact is, your paper cannot pass unless you do thorough work.

LESSON VIII. JEREMIAH AND LAMENTATIONS

Introduction: Jeremiah was of priestly descent, the son of Hilkiah, who lived in Anathoth about three miles north of Jerusalem. He began to prophecy in the thirteenth year of Josiah's reign, about seventy years after Isaiah's death. The Book of Jeremiah is a combination of history, biography and prophecy. The prophecies are not in chronological order, but seem to have been re-arranged according to their subjects.

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I—Divisions of Jeremiah.

Jeremiah has the following divisions:

1. Introduction, chapter 1.
2. Judah's sins set forth, chapters 2-6.
3. Call to repentance, chapters 7-10.
4. The appeal to the covenant, chapters 11-13.
5. Rejection and captivity foretold, chapters 14-22.
6. Restoration of the Remnant, chapters 23-29.
7. Book of Consolations, chapters 30-33.
8. The destruction of Jerusalem, chapters 34-45.
9. Prophecies about foreign nations, chapters 46-51.
10. Historical conclusion, chapter 52.

II—Lamentations.

This book consists of five separate poems on the destruction of Jerusalem by the Babylonians. Each chapter is a separate poem.

Questions and Order of Work.

1. Where and when did Jeremiah live?
2. Relate the great events of the kingdom of Judah during his life.
3. Which kings and prophets were contemporary with Jeremiah?
4. How long after the captivity of Israel till Jeremiah commenced to prophecy?

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5. Give the subject-matter of the introduction in detail. (Chapter 1).
6. Give the subject-matter of the second division in detail. (Chapter 2-6).
7. Where were the "Isles of Chittim?" (2:10). "Tahapanes?" (2:16).
8. What promises to the penitent in chapter 3? In chapter 4?
9. What judgments are denounced in chapters 5-6?
10. Give the subject-matter of the third division in detail. (Chapters 7-10).
11. Character of the abominations mentioned in chapter 7:31?
12. Locate "Tarshish" and "Uphaz." (Chapter 10:9).
13. Give the subject-matter of the fourth division in detail. (Chapter 11-13).
14. What covenant was proclaimed in chapter 11?
15. Lesson from the "linen girdle?" (Chapter 13).
16. Give the subject-matter of the fifth division in detail. (Chapters 14-22).
17. What of those who prophesied lies?
18. Lesson from the "Potter?" Chapter 18.
19. Who was "Pashur," and what did he do?
20. What did the Lord say concerning the burial of Jehoiakim?
21. Who was Coniah? What of him?

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22. Give the subject-matter of the sixth division in detail. (Chapters 23-29).

23. What king shall reign and prosper? (Chapter 23-25).

24. What lessons from the "good" and "bad" figs?

25. In what sense was Nebuchadnezzar God's servant? (Chapter 23:9).

26. How long were the Jews in captivity? When did the captivity begin?

27. What lesson from the "bonds and yokes?" (Chapter 27).

28. Give the subject-matter of the seventh division in detail. (Chapters 30-33).

29. What "new covenant" was promised?

30. What was paid for Hanameel's field?

31. Give the subject-matter of the eighth division in detail. (Chapters 34-45).

32. Who were the "Rechabites?"

33. What became of Jeremiah's roll?

34. How was Jeremiah rescued from the dungeon?

35. What kind of treatment did Jeremiah receive from Nebuchadnezzar?

36. Who was Gedaliah? Johanan?

37. What of the destruction of Egypt?

38. Give the subject-matter of the ninth division in detail. (Chapters 46-51).

39. Where was Carchemish?

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40. How long after was the prophesy against Babylon fulfilled?

41. What became of the book that Jeremiah wrote against Babylon?

42. Give the subject-matter of the conclusion in detail. (Chapter 52).

43. What kings, nations, peoples, cities, towns and rivers are subjects of prophesy in the Book of Jeremiah?

44. Give the time in which each separate division was delivered.

45. Under what conditions was Lamentations written? When? By Whom?

46. Take up each separate chapter and give the subject-matter in detail.

47. In what sense was Jerusalem as a widow? (Lamentations 1:1).

Geographical Review.

1. Bound the following countries, mentioning the principal towns, rivers and mountains of each:

- (1). Canaan.
- (2). Egypt.
- (3). Arabia.
- (4). Assyria.
- (5). Armenia.
- (6). Media.
- (7). Chaldea.
- (8). Syria.

Note: Study this lesson till you have the matter well in hand. Master each

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chapter before leaving it. Carefully observe the note at the end of Lesson VII.

LESSON IX. THE BOOK OF EZEKIEL

Introduction: Ezekiel was the son of Buzi, and of Priestly descent. He was carried captive to Babylonia with Jehoiachin and other Jews in 599 B. C., at about the age of 25 years. He lived on the river Chebar, about 200 miles north of Babylon. His call came in the fifth year of Jehoiachin's captivity, and on the fifth day of the month. (Ezekiel 1:2). He began to prophesy about thirty-two years after Jeremiah began his prophecies, and he prophesied at least twenty-two years.

I. The Great subjects are:

1. "The downfall of Judah and Jerusalem."

2. "The Judgments Upon Seven Foreign Nations and Cities."

3. "The Glorious Restoration of Israel."

II. The book may be divided as follows:

1. Part One. Predictions of the "Fall of Jerusalem."

(1). First division, chapters 1-7.

(2). Second division, chapters 8-19.

(3). Third division, chapters 20-24.

2. Part Two. Predictions in regard to Foreign Nations.

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- (1). First division, chapters 25-28.
- (2). Second division, chapters 29-32.
3. Parth Three. "The Restoration of Israel."
 - (1). First division, chapters 33-34.
 - (2). Second division, chapters 35-39.
 - (3). Third division, chapters 40-47.
 - (4). Fourth division, chapter 48.

Questions and Order of Work.

1. When and where did Ezekiel live? What of his family?
2. Mention the most prominent contemporaries of Ezekiel.
3. Give the subject-matter of the first division, under Part One in detail. (Chapter 1-7).
4. What was Ezekiel's commission?
5. What was the duty of a watchman?
6. What do the 390 days of chapter 4:5 represent?
7. Who were the "remnant?" (Chapter 6:8).
8. Give the subject-matter of the second division in detail. (Chapters 8-19).
9. In what year did Ezekiel see the "Image of jealousy?"
10. When was chapter 11:17-20 fulfilled?
11. What of lying prophets?
12. What "four sore judgements" did God send upon Jerusalem?

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13. When did Israel play the harlot with Assyria? (Chapter 16:28).

14. How was Jerusalem's sin as compared with that of Samaria and Sodom?

15. What lessons from the parables of the two eagles and a vine. (Chapter 17).

16. What of the proverb concerning "sour grapes?"

17. Give the subject-matter of the third division in detail. (Chapters 20-24).

18. How long after the transactions recorded in chapter 20:10-27 till Ezekiel wrote them?

19. Who was the "profane wicked prince of Israel?" (Chapter 21:25).

20. Who were Aholah and Aholibah? What lessons from these?

21. What lessons from the parable of the boiling pot?

22. Give the subject-matter of the first division of Part Two in detail. (Chapters 25-28).

23. Where were "Teman" and "Dedan?" (Chapter 25:13).

24. What and where was "Tyrus?" (Chapter 26).

25. Give the subject-matter of the second division in detail. (Chapter 29-32).

26. Give the subject-matter of the first division under Part Three in detail. (Chapter 33-34).

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27. Who were the "Shepherds of Israel?" (Chapter 34:2).

28. Give the subject-matter of the second division. (Chapter 35-39).

29. Why the judgment on Mount Seir? (Chapter 35).

30. What lessons from the resurrection of the dry bones?

31. Give the subject-matter of the third division in detail. (Chapters 40-47).

32. What lessons from the measuring of the temple? (Chapters 40-42).

33. What of the vision of the holy waters? (Chapter 47).

34. Give the subject-matter of the fourth division in detail. (Chapter 48).

35. Mention all of the kings, nations, cities, towns, mountains, and rivers which are subjects of prophecy in Ezekiel.

36. State the time when each prophecy of the Book of Ezekiel was given.

Note: Pray, read, study, search; search, study, read, pray. Study perseveringly. Carefully observe the notes at the end of Lessons VII and VIII.

LESSON X. DANIEL AND HOSEA.

Introduction: 1. The Book of Daniel contains twelve chapters—six relating his history, and six his dreams and visions.

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Daniel was carried captive in the fourth year of Jehoiakim, and he lived through the whole period of the captivity and saw the return under King Cyrus.

The great kingdoms of the dreams and visions of this book are:

- (1). The Babylonian or Chaldean Empire.
- (2). The Persian Empire.
- (3). The Grecian or Macedonian Empire.
- (4). The Roman Empire.
- (5). And the Kingdom of Christ.

2. The Book of Hosea heads the list, and is the longest of the minor prophets.

Hosea prophesied for sixty years, during the reigns of the last six kings of Israel. He was a prophet of the northern kingdom. **Outwardly** the country was seemingly prosperous when Hosea began to prophesy, but **inwardly** the nation was decaying.

There are two parts to this book:

- (1). Chapters 1-3 belong to the time of Jeroboam II, King of Israel.
- (2). Chapters 4-14 belong to the kings following him.

Questions and Order of Work.

1. Mention the principal contemporaries of Daniel.

2. Give the subject-matter of Daniel, chapter 1, in detail.

3. Who was Ashpenaz?

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4. What was "pulse?" (Chapter 1: 12.)
5. Who were the "magicians and astrologers?" (Chapter 1: 20.)
6. Give the subject-matter of chapter 2 in detail.
7. Which was "another kingdom?" (Chapter 2: 39.) "Third kingdom?" "Fourth kingdom?"
8. Give the subject-matter of chapter 3 in detail.
9. Who was the fourth man of chapter 3: 25?
10. In what year was this image set up?
11. What was the king's decree?
12. Give the subject-matter of chapter 4 in detail.
13. How long and where was Nebuchadnezzar a mad man?
14. Give the subject-matter of chapter 5 in detail.
15. In what year was Belshazzar's feast?
16. Why did the presidents and princes desire to destroy Daniel?
17. Give in detail Daniel's vision of the "four beasts." (Chapter 7.)
18. What judgment is referred to in chapter 7: 10?
19. Give in detail Daniel's vision of the "ram and he goat." (Chapter 8.)
20. Where was the "Ulai?" (Chapter 8: 16.)

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21. Give the subject matter of chapter 9 in detail.

22. Explain chapter 9:25. What do the sixty-nine weeks represent?

23. Give the subject matter of chapters 10-12 in detail.

24. What is referred to in chapter 12:1-3?

25. Give the year in which each of Daniel's visions occurred.

26. What nations, rivers, and cities are subjects of prophecy in the Book of Daniel?

27. When did Hosea live? Who were his principal contemporaries?

28. Give the subject matter of Hosea 1:3 in detail.

29. Who were Hosea's children?

30. Where was the "Valley Achor?" (Chapter 2:15).

31. Meaning of "Ishi?" (2:16). "Baali?"

32. Give the subject-matter of chapters 4-8 in detail.

33. What were the great sins of these times?

34. Give the subject-matter of chapters 9-11 in detail.

35. How was "Israel an empty vine?" (10: 1.)

36. About how long before the captivity of the Ten Tribes was chapter 11: 5-12 spoken?

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37. Give the subject-matter of chapters 12-13 in detail.

38. To what event does chapter 12:4 refer? How long had it been since that occurred?

39. What is referred to in chapter 13:14?

40. What is the great lesson of chapter 14?

41. Mention the countries and cities which are subjects of prophecy in the Book of Hosea.

42. How long after the end of Hosea's prophecies till Israel was carried into captivity?

Review.

1. Write an essay of 2,000 words on "The Pentateuch."

2. Write an essay of 1,000 words on each of the following subjects:

(1). "The Book of Joshua."

(2). "Book of Judges."

(3). "Book of Ruth."

Note. Do not attempt to write out this lesson till you have studied it thoroughly.

LESSON XI. THE BOOKS OF JOEL AND AMOS.

Introduction: Joel was the son of Pethuel. As to his birthplace nothing is known. He probably belonged to the times of Uzziah.

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One of his most important prophecies is the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, which was fulfilled on the day of Pentecost.

Both Peter and Paul quoted from Joel. His book is divided into two parts:

1. A call to repentance. (Chapters 1-2: 17.)
2. A promise of blessing. (Chapters 2: 18; 3: 21.)

Amos belonged to Tekoa, a small town of Judea, about six miles south of Bethlehem. By occupation he was a herdsman and a dresser of sycamore trees. As he followed the flock, God called him to prophesy against the northern kingdom. He prophesied in the days of Uzziah and Jeroboam II. His book has a well defined plan and three divisions as follows.

1. Heathen nations condemned. (Chapters 1-2.)
2. The arraignment and doom of Israel. (Chapters 3-6.)
3. Five visions and a history. (Chapters 7-9.)

Questions and Order of Work.

1. About what time did Joel live?
2. What was the condition of God's people then?
3. Give the subject-matter of Joel, chapter 1, in detail.
4. Meaning of "A nation is coming up upon my land?" (Chapter 1: 6.)

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5. Who are meant by "ministers of the altar?" (Chapter 1: 13.) What does he call upon them to do?

6. Give the subject-matter of chapter 2 in detail.

7. Meaning of "my holy mountain?" (2: 1.)

8. Who is meant by the "northern army?" (Chapter 2: 20.)

9. What kind of "deliverance" is meant in 2: 32?

10. Give the subject-matter of chapter 3 in detail.

11. Where was the "Valley of Jehoshaphat?" (Chapter 3: 2.)

12. What nations, peoples, mountains and seas are subjects of prophecy in the Book of Joel?

13. Where and when did Amos live? Mention his principal cotemporaries.

14. Give the subject-matter of Amos, chapters 1 and 2, in detail.

15. What other prophet refers to the "earthquake?" (Chapter 1: 1.)

16. Where was "Kir?" (Chapter 1: 5.)

17. Who was "his brother?" (Chapter 1: 11.)

18. Give the subject-matter of chapters 3-6 in detail.

19. Meaning of "I will also visit the altars of Bethel?" (Chapter 3: 14.)

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20. Meaning of "the virgin of Israel is fallen?" (Chapter 5: 2.)

21. Why would not the Lord "accept their burnt offerings?" (Chapter 5: 21-24.)

22. What New Testament writer quotes from chapter 5: 25-27?

23. What was the "nation" which the Lord would raise up against the house of Israel? (6: 14.)

24. Give the subject-matter of chapters 7- 9 in detail .

25. When and by whom was the following prophecy fulfilled? "And I will rise up against the house of Jeroboam with the sword." (Chapter 7: 9.)

26. How long after the above prophecy was spoken till it was fulfilled?

27. Who was Amaziah? What did he do?

28. What was "sycamore fruit?" (Chapter 7: 14.)

29. To what does chapter 9: 11 refer? Who quoted this passage in New Testament times?

3. What nations, peoples and cities are subjects of prophecy in the Book of Amos?

31. How long after Amos prophesied till the Ten Tribes were carried into captivity?

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LESSON XII. THE BOOKS OF OBADIAH, JONAH AND MICAH.

Introduction: 1. Of the personal history of Obadiah we know nothing; he has hidden himself behind his prophecy. It seems evident that he wrote after the captivity of the Ten Tribes, and shortly after the capture of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar. Obadiah foretold the downfall and utter annihilation of Edom.

2. Jonah was the son of Amittai, and was born at Gath-hepher, a village on the eastern frontier of Zebulun, a little over an hour's journey north of Nasareth. He is referred to in II Kings, 14: 25. He made known to Jeroboam II the success he would have in his war with the Syrians, whereby the territory of Israel was restored to its ancient limits.

3. Micah was a native of Moresheth, a small town on the Maritime Plain, about twenty miles southwest of Jerusalem. He flourished in the times of Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah, kings of Judah. His mission was to proclaim to Israel and Judah that judgment was at hand.

Questions and Order of Work.

1. Where did Obadiah live?
2. What was the subject of Obadiah's prophecy?
3. Give in detail the subject-matter of the Book of Obadiah.

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4. To what does verse 10 refer?
5. When was verse 17 fulfilled?
6. What nations and cities are subjects of prophecy in the Book of Obadiah?
7. When and where did Jonah live?
8. Mention his principal cotemporaries.
9. Give in detail the subject-matter of Jonah, chapter 1.
10. Where was Tarshish?
11. What was the character of the "mariners?"
12. Give in detail the subject-matter of Jonah, chapter 2.
13. Meaning of "out of the belly of hell?" (2: 2.)
14. Give the subject-matter of Jonah, chapter 3, in detail.
15. Give a description of ancient Nineveh.
16. What references did Christ make to Jonah and Nineveh? What lessons from these references?
17. When and where did Micah flourish?
18. Who were his principal cotemporaries?
19. Give a description of the times in which he lived.
20. Give in detail the subject-matter of Micah, chapter 1.
21. Meaning of "Aphrah?" (Mic. 1: 10.)

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Of "Zaanan?" (Verse 11.) "Bethazel?" (Verse 11.)

23. Give in detail the subject-matter of chapter 2.

24. Give in detail the subject-matter of chapters 3-6.

25. What times are referred to in chapter 4: 1-2?

26. What and where was the "tower of the flock?" (Chapter 4: 8.)

27. What important prophecy in chapter 5: 2? What two references to this passage in the New Testament?

28. What historical references in chapter 6? How long after these transactions till Micah's time?

29. Give in detail the subject-matter of chapter 7.

30. Mention the nations, cities and towns of the Book of Micah and locate them on the map.

Review.

1. Write an essay of 800 words on each of the following subjects:

(1). The "Book of Ezra."

(2). "Book of Nehemiah."

(3). "Book of Esther."

2. Bound each of the districts occupied by the Twelve Tribes, and mention the important cities, towns and mountains of each.

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Note. These Prophetical Books require careful, faithful, persistent study to secure good grades. Try to make your grade 100 on every lesson.

LESSON XIII. THE BOOKS OF NAHUM, HABAKKUK AND ZEPHANIAH.

Introduction: 1. Nahum was a native of Elkosh, a little village in Galilee. His book has but a single theme, the destruction of Nineveh. It is chiefly a sequel to the Book of Jonah. Jonah had already warned Nineveh of impending punishments, which God remitted on its repentance. Nahum now repeats the denunciations. The book forcibly brings before us God's moral government of the world.

2. When Habakkuk prophesied, the political and moral situation was a critical one. Two great world powers, Egypt and Babylon, contended for the vacant place of master of the earth; the issue was decided in favor of the Chaldeans at the battle of Carchemish, in 605 B. C. We have no definite information of the facts of the prophet's life, and with regard to the period of his prophecy there is great division of opinion. He probably wrote his prophecy after the great reformation in the days of Josiah.

3. Zephaniah, the son of Cushi, pro-

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phesied in the days of Josiah, King of Judah. He prophesied before the destruction of Nineveh, which took place B. C. 625. Two corrupt and idolatrous kings, Manasseh and Amon, preceded Josiah on the throne. Jerusalem became a hot-bed of evil. The prophet was a preacher of righteousness, and denounced the evils of his age in unsparing terms. He follows this up with judgments threatening Philistia, Moab, Ammon, Ethiopia and Nineveh, and concludes with a special reproof of Jerusalem and a promise of restoration to glory in the latter days.

Questions and Order of Work.

1. When and where did Nahum live?
2. What the subject of his prophecy?
3. Give in detail the subject-matter of Nahum, chapter 1.
4. When was the latter part of chapter 1:14 fulfilled? (See II Kings, 19:37.)
5. Give in detail the subject-matter of chapter 2.
6. Where was "No?" (Chapter 3:8.) "Phut" and "Lubim?" (Chapter 3:9.)
7. About when did Habbakkuk prophesy?
8. What was the moral condition of the people at that time?
9. Give in detail the subject-matter of Habakkuk, chapter 1.
10. What New Testament author quotes from chapter 1:5?

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11. When and by whom was chapter 1: 6 fulfilled?

12. Give in detail the subject-matter of chapter 2.

13. What New Testament author quotes from chapter 2: 4? Where are the quotations found?

14. What four woes are prophesied in chapter 2?

15. Give the subject-matter of chapter 3 in detail.

16. What nations and mountains are subjects of prophecy in the Book of Habakkuk?

17. When did Zephaniah deliver his prophecy?

18. Who are his principal cotemporaries?

19. Give a description of the times in which he lived.

20. Give in detail the subject-matter of Zephaniah, chapter 1.

21. What are meant by "stumbling blocks?" (Chapter 1: 3.)

22. When and by whom was chapter 1: 4 fulfilled? (See II Kings 23: 4-5.)

23. Who were the "Chemarims?" (Chapter 1: 4.)

24. Who was "Malcham?" (Chapter 1: 5.)

25. Where was "Maktesh?" (Chapter 1: 11.)

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26. Give in detail the subject-matter of chapter 2.

27. What was the "cormorant?" (Chapter 2: 14.) The "bittern?"

28. Give in detail the subject-matter of chapter 3.

29. Mention all nations, cities, rivers and mountains which are subjects of prophecy in Zephaniah, and locate them on the map.

LESSON XIV. THE BOOKS OF HAGGAI, ZECHARIAH AND MALACHI.

Introduction: 1. Haggai, the first of the prophets after the Exile, was a cotemporary of Zerubabel and Joshua, who led those that returned from Babylon. He came at a grave crisis in the history of the chosen people. He was inspired by God to rouse the people to support Zerubabel and Joshua in building the temple, after the work had been suspended for fourteen years.

2. Zechariah stands eleventh in the order of the minor prophets. We know but little of his personal history. He was the son of Berechiah, and grandson of Iddo. He was a cotemporary of Haggai, and began to prophesy two months after him, and continued during two years, encouraging the Jews to prosecute the erection of the temple.

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3. Malachi prophesied after the restoration and at the time when Judah was a Persian province. The walls of Jerusalem had been rebuilt and the temple restored with its regular services. Malachi was the last of the prophets. We have no record of his life and personal history. He closes his prophecy with the promise of the forerunner of Christ.

Questions and Order of Work.

1. When did Haggai deliver his prophecies?
2. Give a short history of the times in which he lived.
3. Give in detail the subject-matter of the Book of Haggai.
4. Which Darius was then King of Persia?
5. What two passages in Haggai find allusion in the New Testament?
6. When did Zechariah deliver his prophecies?
7. Who were his principal cotemporaries?
8. Give in detail the subject-matter of Zechariah, chapters 1-6.
9. What lesson from the first vision? (Chapter 1: 7-17.)
10. With which of our months does "Sebat" correspond? (Chapter 1: 7.)
11. What lesson from the second vision? (Chapter 1: 18-21.)

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12. What lesson from the third vision?
(Chapter 2: 1-9.)

13. What lesson from the fourth vision?
(Chapter 3.)

14. What lesson from the fifth vision?
(Chapter 4.)

15. What lesson from the sixth and seventh visions? (Chapter 5.)

16. What lesson from the eighth vision?
(Chapter 6: 1-8.)

17. What lesson from the crowning of Joshua? (Chapter 6: 9-15.)

18. Give in detail the subject-matter of chapters 7-8.

19. How long after Zechariah began to prophesy till the prophecies beginning with chapter 7: 1?

20. What is the true design of fasting?

21. Give in detail the subject-matter of chapters 9-14.

22. What important prophecy in chapter 9 is quoted by two New Testament writers?

23. What important prophecy in chapter 11 is quoted by a New Testament writer?

24. What important prophecy in chapter 12 is quoted by a New Testament writer?

25. What important prophecy in chapter 13 is quoted by two New Testament writers?

26. What fountain is that mentioned in chapter 13: 1?

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27. What nations, cities, towns and mountains are subjects of prophecy in the Book of Zechariah?

28. When did Malachi deliver his prophecies?

29. Give the history of the times in which he lived.

30. Give in detail the subject-matter of Malachi, chapters 1-2.

31. For what sins are the people re-proved?

32. Give the subject-matter of chapters 3 and 4 in detail.

33. What allusion to the prophecy of Malachi in the New Testament?

Review.

1. Write an essay of 2,000 words on the "Book of Isaiah."

2. Describe the following rivers, giving the rise, direction, countries through which they run, cities situated upon them, and their length:

(1). Euphrates.

(2). Tigris.

(3). Nile.

(4). Jordan.

(5). Arnon.

(6). Jabbok.

(7). Abana.

(8). Pharpar.

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New Testament History

LESSON XV. THE SYNOPTIC GOSPELS, MATTHEW, MARK AND LUKE.

Introduction: We now come to the study of the New Testament. The Gospel appears there in four forms—Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. The first three books are called the “Synoptic Gospels,” because they, to a large extent, report the same incidents and discourses. They are mostly concerned with the ministry in Galilee.

1. **Matthew.** This Gospel was written by the apostle according to the testimony of all antiquity. His message was to the Jews. His aim was to show that Jesus Christ is the predicted Messiah. The genealogy of Christ is traced to King David. Matthew shows us that the Messianic kingdom was at hand.

2. **Mark.** This Gospel was written primarily for Gentiles. Its chief object seems to be to present the wondrous life of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, in the most vivid

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and life-like way. The evangelist scarcely refers to the Old Testament. The genealogy of Christ is not set forth, as it would not interest Gentile readers.

3. **Luke.** Luke was in all probability a Gentile, and a native of Antioch. He was a physician and the faithful companion of Paul. The preface to his Gospel (1: 1-4) shows the purpose of the writer. The genealogy of Christ is traced to Adam (3: 38, the son of God), thus linking Christ, not with the Jew, but the first man, the representative of humanity.

Questions and Order of Work.

1. Who was Matthew? What was his object in writing the life of Christ? When and where did he write?

2. Give the detailed history of Matthew, chapters 1-4, in your own words.

3. Meaning of "Book of the Generation?" (Chapter 1: 1.)

4. What passages in these four chapters are quotations from the prophets? Why quoted?

5. Who was Herod? What was the extent of his dominion?

6. Who were the "Scribes?" (Chapter 2: 4.)

7. Who were the "Pharisees?" (Chapter 3: 7.) The "Sadducees"?

8. How long was Nazareth the home of Jesus? Capernaum?

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9. What were the "synagogues?" (Chapter 4: 23.) Their origin?
10. Meaning of "devils?" (Chapter 4:24.)
11. What and where was "Decapolis?" (Chapter 4: 25.)
12. Relate in detail the history contained in Matthew, chapters 5-16.
13. Which was Christ's own city? (Chapter 9: 1.)
14. What lesson from chapter 9: 14-17?
15. Give particulars of sending out the twelve under the first commission.
16. What was the sin against the Holy Ghost? Explain.
17. Who was "Herod the Tetrarch?" (Chapter 14: 1.)
18. What lesson from chapter 15: 1-9?
19. Relate in detail the history contained in Matthew, chapters 17-28.
20. What lesson from the transfiguration?
21. What lesson from chapter 17: 24-29?
22. Who were the "Herodians?" (Chapter 22: 16.)
23. How was Christ both Lord and son of David? (Chapter 22: 42-45.)
24. What was the dominion of "Pontius Pilate?" (Chapter 27: 2.)
25. What was the "day of preparation?" (Chapter 27: 62.)
26. What passages in Matthew, chapters

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5-28, are quotations from the prophets? Why quoted?

27. Analyze each of the discourses of Christ found in Matthew.

28. How many and what miracles of Jesus are found in Matthew? Explain each.

29. How many and what parables of Jesus are found in Matthew? Explain each.

30. Locate on the map the countries, districts, cities, towns, mountains, rivers and lakes mentioned in Matthew, and tell what occurred in connection with each.

31. Carefully read and study the Book of Mark, comparing its contents with Matthew and Luke. Have you done this?

32. Relate in detail the history contained in Luke which is not found in Matthew and Mark.

33. Mention the discourses, miracles and parables of Christ in the Book of Luke which are not mentioned in Matthew and Mark, explaining each.

34. What differences in the two genealogies of Christ given by Matthew and Luke?

35. Give the three accounts in full of the great commission.

36. How much time does each of the Synoptic Gospels cover.

Review.

1. Write an essay of 2,000 words on each of the following subjects:

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- (1). The "Book of Jeremiah."
 - (2). "Book of Ezekiel."
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LESSON XVI. THE GOSPEL OF JOHN.

Introduction: The Apostle John wrote five of the New Testament books, the Fourth Gospel, Three Letters and Revelation. He was the son of Zebedee and Salome. John early became a disciple of John the Baptist and was one of the first to follow Jesus. He followed his master to the cross, and was there to receive his last words. There are several notices of John's work in the Acts.

His purpose in writing the Gospel is clearly stated (chapter 20:30-31): "And many other signs truly did Jesus in the presence of his disciples which are not written in this book. But these are written that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through his name." The great subject of this book is a Divine Being who became flesh and dwelt among men.

Aside from the account of the Passion, there are only a few facts which John relates in common with the other evangelists, and among them are the following: The feeding of the five thousand, the storm

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on the sea of Galilee and the anointing of His feet by Mary.

Questions and Order of Work.

1. Relate in detail the history contained in John 1-4.

2. What is meant by "beginning?" (Chapter 1: 1.)

3. Who was the "Word?"

4. What was the "tenth hour?" (Chapter 1: 39.) How much was a "firkin?" (Chapter 2: 6.)

5. Give the history of the "parcel of ground that Jacob gave to his son Joseph." (Chapter 4: 5.) How long after it was bought by Jacob till Jesus sat on the well near by?

6. Relate in detail the history contained in John 5-12.

7. Which feast of the Jews is referred to in John 5: 1?

8. Mention some special passages in which Moses wrote of Christ. (John 5: 46.)

9. What and where was "Jewry?" (Chapter 7: 1.)

10. What did Jesus mean by "My time is not yet full come?" (Chapter 7: 8.)

11. How was Jesus before Abraham? (Chapter 8: 58.)

12. Meaning of "And they cast him out?" (Chapter 9: 34.)

13. How far was Bethany from Jerusalem?

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14. Who were the "Greeks that came up to worship?" (Chapter 12: 20.)

15. Relate in detail the history contained in John 13-21.

16. Meaning of "They have no cloke for their sin?" (Chapter 15: 22.)

17. Meaning of "Son of perdition?" (Chapter 17: 12.)

18. Where was the "Brook Cedron?" (Chapter 18: 1.)

19. What was the "Hall of Judgment?" (Chapter 18: 28.)

20. In what did "scourging" consist? (Chapter 19: 1.)

21. Who was "that other disciple?" (Chapter 20: 3.) Why did he thus speak of himself?

22. Mention all the references to, and quotations from the prophets to be found in the Book of John.

23. Analyze and give the lessons of each of Christ's discourses in regular order, in the Book of John. (A considerable portion of John's gospel is taken up with the discourses of Christ.)

24. Mention in regular order the various feasts spoken of in John, giving Scripture references.

25. How many and which of the miracles of Christ are mentioned by John only?

26. Locate on the map the districts, cities, towns, mountains, rivers and seas

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mentioned in John, and tell what occurred in connection with each.

27. What were the political divisions of Palestine in the days of Christ?

28. Give all the particulars in detail of the trials, crucifixion, death, burial, resurrection and ascension of Christ, consulting the accounts in all of the four Gospels.

29. Mention in order the seven last sayings of Jesus while upon the cross.

30. How many and what appearances of Christ after his resurrection are mentioned in the "Four Gospels?" How many of these are mentioned by John?

Review.

1. Write an essay of 2,000 words on each of the following subjects:

(1). The Book of Daniel.

(2). The Book of Hosea.

LESSON XVII. THE ACTS OF APOSTLES.

Introduction: This book is described as a second "treatise" by Luke, and it commences with an inscription to the same Theophilus whom the Evangelist addresses in the Gospel. It is a record of what the Gospel accomplished in thirty years, from the resurrection of Christ to Paul's Roman imprisonment in A. D. 63. It is the story

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of the establishment, growth and development of the Christian church. It is a "Book of Origins," is the earliest sketch of the formation and spread of the Christian church. It tells of the first apostolic sermon, the first persecution, the first martyr, the first Gentile convert, and the first European church.

Christ during his stay upon earth after his resurrection, said to his disciples: "Ye shall receive power after that the Holy Spirit is come upon you; and ye shall be my witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost parts of the earth." (Chapter 1:8.) This program of the book was literally carried out.

The agency and ministry of the Holy Spirit are especially prominent: He is referred to about seventy times. Peter and Paul are the two chief figures in the book; after the introduction, (chapter 1:1-14,) the first twelve chapters center in the work of Peter, and the remainder of the book in the work of Paul.

As several accounts of conversion are recorded therein, it has been called the "Book of Conversions."

Questions and Order of Work.

1. When, where and by whom was Acts written?
2. What were the great objects in writing the book?

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3. Give in detail the history of the first seven chapters.

4. Mention some of the "many infallible proofs." (Chapter 1: 3.)

5. What was the "promise of the Father?" (Chapter 1: 4.)

6. Meaning of "Restore Aagain the Kingdom to Israel?" (Chapter 1: 6.)

7. How much was a "Sabbath day's journey?" (Chapter 1: 12.)

8. Was Judas responsible for his fall? (Chapter 1: 25.)

9. What was the "Day of Pentecost?" (Chapter 2: 1.)

10. Describe the baptism of the Holy Spirit.

11. How did it come that the "Jews were out of every nation?" (Chapter 2: 5.)

12. Give an analysis of Peter's sermon, chapter 2. In chapter 3.

13. Meaning of "Times of restitution of all things?" (Chapter 3: 21.)

14. Who was the "captain of the temple?" (Chapter 4: 1.) The "Sadducees?"

15. Who were the "Grecians?" (Chapter 6: 1.) The "Libertines?" (Chapter 6: 9.)

16. Give an analysis of Stephen's address. (Chapter 7.)

17. Give the history of "stoning" among the Jews. (Chapter 7: 59.)

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18. Relate in detail the history in chapters 8-12.

19. What were "unclean Spirits?" (Chapter 8: 7.) What was "sorcery?" (Chapter 8: 9.)

20. Who was Simon? (Chapter 8: 9.)

21. Meaning "They that were of the circumcision?" (Chapter 11: 2.)

22. Relate in detail the history in chapters 13-28.

23. How were Barnabas and Saul set apart to the work among the Gentiles?

24. Give the substance of Paul's address. (Chapter 13.) Its effect.

25. Who were the "religious proselytes?" (Chapter 13: 43.)

26. Describe fully the transactions in chapter 15.

27. What were the "decrees?" (Chapter 16: 4.)

28. What was "a spirit of divination?" (Chapter 16: 16.)

29. Why were the Bereans more noble than those of Thessalonica?

30. Who were the "Epicureans?" (Chapter 17: 18.) The "Stoicks?"

31. What was "Areopagus?" Chapter 17: 19.)

32. How long did Paul continue at Corinth?

33. What vow had Paul taken?

34. Meaning of "exorcists?" (Chapter 19: 13.)

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35. How many addresses of Paul are recorded in Acts? Give the substance of each.

36. Who was Claudius Lysias? Tertullus?

37. Why did Paul appeal to Caesar? What resulted from it?

38. Mention and describe all the miracles recorded in Acts.

39. Describe fully every case of conversion mentioned in Acts. How many? Where recorded?

40. Give the names of persons in Acts who received the miraculous endowment of the Holy Spirit.

41. Upon what conditions did God bestow the Holy Spirit upon all Christians?

42. Mention every country, district, island, city, town, mountain, sea and river found in Acts, and tell what occurred in connection with each.

43. Give all the quotations from the Old Testament to be found in Acts.

Review.

1. Write an essay of 600 words on each of the following subjects:

- (1). The Book of Joel.
- (2). Book of Amos.
- (3). Book of Obadiah.
- (4). Book of Jonah.

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The Pauline Epistles

LESSON XVIII. THE EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS.

Introduction: We begin now the study of the Epistolary writings. Out of the twenty-seven books which compose the New Testament, twenty-one are in the form of letters by five different authors.

As has been well said, "the foundation of Christianity is laid in a narrative, but the first and greatest development of Christian theology is laid in a collection of letters."

At the beginning of the Christian era Roman heathen writers speak of the large number of Jews dwelling in the city of Rome; they occupied a certain quarter inside the walls and were allowed special privileges. The church of Rome was probably founded by Jews and proselytes from Jerusalem, who had been converted by Peter on the day of Pentecost. (Acts 2: 10.)

The Roman letter was probably written at Corinth in the three months Paul spent there during his missionary journey. (See Acts 20: 1-3.)

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The Epistle has two great divisions.

1. Chapters 1-11 are doctrinal.
2. Chapters 12-16 are practical.

The apostle argues, that

- (1). "All are guilty before God, Jews and Gentiles."
- (2). "All need a Savior."
- (3). "Christ died for all."
- (4). "We are all one Body in Him."

Questions and Order of Work.

1. Give date, authorship and main characteristics of the Roman letter.
2. Take up the first eleven chapters in regular order and give the subject-matter, i. e. the apostle's arguments in detail.
3. What had God promised before by the prophets? (Chapter 1: 2.) When?
4. Was Paul's journey to Rome a prosperous one? (Chapter 1: 10.) Where recorded?
5. Meaning of "spiritual gift?" (Chapter 1: 11.)
6. How are both Jews and Gentiles alike guilty before God?
7. Could the law make free from sin?
8. What argument does Paul give by introducing the justification of Abraham?
9. How long before the giving of the law was the promise made to Abraham "that he should be the heir of the world?" (Chapter 4: 13.)

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10. Meaning of "His own body now dead?" (Chapter 4: 19.)
11. Meaning of "Atonement?" (Chapter 5: 11.)
12. What is the result of sin?
13. Meaning of "Similitude of Adam's transgression?" (Chapter 5: 14.)
14. What lessons from Paul's contrast between law and grace?
15. Meaning of "Our old man is crucified with him?" (Chapter 6: 6.)
16. Meaning of "that form of doctrine?" (Chapter 6: 17.)
17. How do we become dead to the law?
18. What of the law of sin in our members?
19. What is the law of the spirit of life?
20. Meaning of the 'redemption of our body?' (Chapter 8: 23.).
21. Meaning of "our infirmities?" (Chapter 8: 26.)
22. Explain chapter 8: 28-30.
23. Who were the "vessels of mercy?" (Chapter 9: 23.)
24. Was the rejection of the Jews and the calling of the Gentiles a subject of prophecy? If so, where written?
25. Who was that "stumblingstone?" (Chapter 9: 32-33.)
26. What great lessons from chapter 10?

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27. What lessons from the olive tree and branches? (Chapter 11: 16-21.)

28. Will the Jews finally accept Christ? When?

29. Give in detail the subject-matter of chapter 12.

30. Give the lesson in detail from chapter 13.

31. Meaning of "higher powers?" (Chapter 13: 1.)

32. Give in detail the subject-matter and lessons of chapters 14-15.

33. Where was "Illyricum?" (Chapter 15: 19.) "Spain?" (Chapter 15: 24.)

34. Meaning of "have sealed to them this fruit?" (Chapter 15: 28.)

35. Give in detail the subject-matter of chapter 16.

36. Who was Phebe? Where was Cenchrea?

37. Give all the references to, and quotations from the Old Testament to be found in Romans.

Review.

1. Write an essay of 600 words on each of the following subjects:

(1). "Book of Micah."

(2). "Book of Nahum."

(3). "Book of Habakkuk."

(4). "Book of Zephaniah."

Note. Study these letters faithfully. Write out the answers fully in all the details.

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LESSON XIX. I CORINTHIANS.

Corinth, when Paul visited it was the largest and most important city in Greece. Situated on the well known isthmus, the commerce of the world flowed through its two harbors.

The Corinthian church was founded by Paul during the year and a half which he spent in the city in the course of his second missionary journey (Acts, chapter 18), and it consisted partly of Jewish, but mainly of Gentile converts.

When Paul came to Corinth from Athens, he seems to have fully understood the character of the city; he determined not to know anything there "save Jesus Christ and Him crucified." (I Corinthians, 2: 1-2.) With such great evils to fight he needed a pure and simple gospel.

The subjects dealt with are:

1. The supremacy of Christ over all parties.
2. The correction of moral, social and ecclesiastical disorders.
3. The true doctrine of the resurrection.

Questions and Order of Work.

1. Give date, authorship and characteristics of the I Corinthian letter.
2. What was the religious, social and political condition of Corinth at that time?

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3. Give in detail the subject-matter of chapter 1.

4. Meaning of "Ye are enriched in Him?" (Chapter 1: 5.)

5. What divisions had arisen in the Corinthian church?

6. Meaning of "Divisions?" (Chapter 1: 10.) "Contentions?" (Chapter 1: 11.)

7. How was the preaching of the cross foolishness to them that perish? (Chapter 1: 18.)

8. Give in detail the subject-matter of chapters 2-4.

9. Meaning of "excellency of speech or wisdom?" (Chapter 2: 1.)

10. Who was the "natural man?" (Chapter 2: 14.)

11. Meaning of "fed you with milk and not with meat?" (Chapter 3: 5.)

12. Explain chapter 3: 12-15; chapter 4: 10.

13. Give us in detail the subject-matter of chapters 5-7.

14. What was fornication? Chapter 5: 1.)

15. Explain chapter 5: 6-8.

16. What lesson from chapter 6? From chapter 7?

17. Explain chapter 7: 6; 12: 25.

18. Give in detail the subject-matter of chapters 8-14.

19. How might their liberty become a

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stumblingblock to the weak? (Chapter 8: 9.)

20. What lessons from chapter 9? From chapter 10?

21. What was the "cup of blessing?" (Chapter 10: 16.)

22. Meaning of "ordinances?" (Chapter 11: 2.) "Heresies?" (Chapter 11: 19.)

23. What lessons from chapter 11?

24. How could a person eat and drink unworthily? (Chapter 11: 27.)

25. What lessons from chapters 12-13?

26. What was the "more excellent way?" (Chapter 12: 31.)

27. Does the apostle argue that these "spiritual gifts" would continue in the church through all ages?

28. What is the "greatest" gift?

29. What lessons from chapter 14?

30. Explain chapter 14: 7-12. Also chapter 14: 34-35.

31. Give in detail the subject-matter of chapters 15-16.

32. What was the attitude of some at Corinth concerning the resurrection?

33. What arguments does the apostle give concerning the resurrection?

34. Meaning of "And we shall be changed?" (Chapter 15: 52.)

35. Meaning of "liberality?" (Chapter 16: 3.)

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36. What historical reference in chapter 16?

37. Where was Macedonia?

38. Give all the references to, and quotations from the Old Testament to be found in 1 Corinthians.

Review.

1. Write an essay of 600 words on each of the following subjects:

(1). "The Book of Haggai."

(2). "Book of Zechariah."

(3). "Book of Malachi."

Note. Make your answers full and complete.

LESSON XX. II CORINTHIANS.

Introduction: The second Epistle was called forth by the effect of the first. The occasion of writing it arose from the reports which Timothy and Titus had brought to Paul regarding the effect of the previous Epistle on the dispositions and relations of the Corinthian church; and one object of writing it was to regain their confidence as an apostle of the Lord, so that when he appeared among them in person it might not be in the spirit of chastisement, but for edification in love, his main purpose being to réestablish among them his apostolic character and reputation.

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It was written a few months subsequent to the first, in the same year, probably about the autumn of A. D. 57 or 58, a short time previous to the apostle's three months' stay in Achaia. (Acts 20: 3.)

The place whence it was written was clearly not Ephesus, but Macedonia (chapters 7: 5; 8: 1; 9: 2), whither the apostle went by way of Troas (chapter 2: 13), after waiting a short time in the latter place for the return of Titus (chapter 2: 13).

The Epistle has been divided into three sections:

1. The first, in which Paul sets forth his apostolic character and course of life, and his feelings in regard to the effect of the previous epistle (chapters 1-7).

2. The second, in which he gives directions about the collection for the poor saints in Judea (chapters 8-9).

3. The third, in which he vindicates his apostolic authority (chapters 10-13).

Questions and Order of Work.

1. Who wrote the II Corinthian letter? When? Where? Why?

2. Give in detail the subject-matter of chapters 1-7.

3. What and where was "Achaia?" (Chapter 1: 1.)

4. What "trouble" is referred to in chapter 1: 8? Where recorded? When?

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5. What is meant by "a second benefit?" (Chapter 1: 15.)
6. What "anointing" is referred to in chapter 1: 21?
7. Meaning of "I call God for a record?" (Chapter 1: 23.)
8. Why had Paul written with "many tears?" (Chapter 2: 4.)
9. What historical reference in chapter 2: 12-13? Where recorded?
10. Meaning of "and a door was opened unto me of the Lord?" (Chapter 2: 12.)
11. Meaning of "ministration of death?" (Chapter 3: 7.)
12. Who is "the God of this world?" (Chapter 4: 4.)
13. Explain chapter 4: 10-11.
14. Meaning of "outward man" and "inward man?" (Chapter 4: 16.)
15. Meaning of "earthly house" and "building of God?" (Chapter 5: 1.)
16. What coming event is referred to in chapter 5: 10?
17. How could they "receive the grace of God in vain?" (Chapter 6: 1.)
18. Explain chapter 6: 10.
19. How was the coming of Titus a source of joy and comfort to the apostle? (Chapter 7: 4-7.)
20. Give in detail the subject-matter of chapters 8 and 9.

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21. Meaning of "the gift?" (Chapter 8: 4.) "Grace?" (Verse 6.)
22. What historical reference in chapter 8: 15? How long after that event till the second Corinthian letter was written?
23. In what did the "ministering to the saints" consist? (Chapter 9: 1.)
24. Meaning of "bounty?" (Chapter 9: 5.)
25. Write in detail the subject-matter of chapters 10-13.
26. What warnings did Paul give to those who undervalued his apostolic authority?
27. Who were "false apostles?" (Chapter 11: 13.)
28. What historical reference in chapter 11: 32-33? Where recorded? When did it occur?
29. What lessons from chapters 12 and 13?
30. Give all the quotations from the Old Testament to be found in II Corinthians.

Review.

1. Write the geography of the Four Gospels and Acts, mentioning every country, district, island, city, town, mountain, sea and river.
2. Bound each of the political divisions of Palestine in the time of Christ.

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3. Give directions and distances from Jerusalem of the towns, cities, countries and islands mentioned in Acts.

LESSON XXI. THE GALATIAN LETTER.

Introduction: Galatia was a comparatively small district of Asia Minor, occupied by the descendants of the Gauls, who had poured down into Italy and Greece in the third century B. C. The people were first Barbarian, then mingling with the Greeks, became tempered by Greek civilization, and were finally subjugated by the Romans, B. C. 189. Many Jews had also settled in this region for trading purposes, and the inhabitants became a mixture of Gauls, Greeks, Romans and Hebrews.

After the apostolic conference at Antioch (Acts 15), Paul started on a second missionary tour. In the course of his journey he passed through Galatia A. D. 52 (Acts, 16: 1). Luke tells us nothing of the missionary work of the great apostle in this region. From Gal., 4: 13-16, we learn that Paul was taken sick, and while too ill to travel he yet managed to preach the Gospel. The Word was received with great enthusiasm. (Gal. 4: 14-15.) The Galatians had a second visit from the apostle in A. D. 55,

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during his third missionary journey. He seems to have found it necessary at that time to strengthen the disciples. (Acts, 18: 23.) The particular names of the churches to which this Epistle is addressed are not mentioned. (Gal., 1: 2.)

The converts at first did well, but soon Judaizing teachers found their way into the young Gentile churches. They claimed that the Jewish law was binding upon Christians. They insisted on the rite of circumcision. The authority of Paul and the Gospel which he preached were disparaged. It was a great controversy, and Paul proved himself equal to it. In the first and second chapters he vindicates his apostolic authority. The third and fourth chapters are a vindication of his doctrine, while the fifth and sixth chapters are hortatory, or practical.

It is possible that the Galatian letter was sent from Corinth, where Paul spent part of the winter of A. D. 57-58.

Questions and Order of Work.

1. What was the main object in writing the Galatian letter?
2. Who were the Galatians?
3. Write in detail the subject-matter of chapters 1-2.
4. From whom did Paul receive his apostleship?
5. Meaning of "another gospel?" (Chapter 1: 6.)

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6. Who was "troubling the Galatians?" (Chapter 1: 7.)

7. How was the Gospel made known to Paul?

8. Meaning of "went up by revelation?" (Chapter 2: 2.) "Gospel of the uncircumcision?" (Chapter 2: 7.)

9. Why did Paul withstand Peter to the face? (Chapter 2: 11.)

10. Write in detail the subject-matter of chapters 3 and 4.

11. What argument does Paul give by introducing the justification of Abraham? Explain fully.

12. What "promises" were made to Abraham and his seed? (Chapter 3: 16.)

13. Why was the law given?

14. What illustrations from the "heir" and the "servant?" (Chapter 4: 1-7.)

15. Explain the allegory in chapter 4: 21-31.

16. Write in detail the subject-matter in chapters 5 and 6.

17. Meaning of "yoke of bondage?" (Chapter 5: 1.)

18. What contrasts between the flesh and the spirit?

19. What lessons from chapter 6?

20. Meaning of "ye which are spiritual?" (Chapter 6: 1.)

21. How can we "bear one another's burdens?" (Chapter 6: 2.)

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22. Who are referred to in chapter 6: 12-13?

23. What historical references are to be found in the Galatian letter? Where recorded?

24. Give all the references to, and quotations from, the Old Testament to be found in Galatians.

Review.

1. Give the origin, history and characteristics of the following:

- (1). The Pharisees.
- (2). The Sadducees.
- (3). The Herodians.
- (4). The Scribes.
- (5). The Lawyers.
- (6). The Publicans.
- (7). The Samaritans.

LESSON XXII. THE EPHESIAN LETTER.

Introduction: Next to Rome Ephesus was the most important city visited by the apostle. It was to Asia what Corinth was to Greece, the great port to which flowed the commerce of the east and west. It was settled mainly by colonists from Athens, but Asiatic elements of race and thought were not lacking in the population. The inhabitants were noted for their licentious

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and luxurious life. It was a great commercial, political and religious center.

The great temple of Diana, which was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, stood outside the city walls and faced the east. It was built of marble. The dimensions were 324 feet long, by 164 feet wide. The time spent in building it was 220 years.

Paul first came to Ephesus when he was returning from his second missionary journey. (Acts 18: 18-21.) He brought with him Aquila and Priscilla, whom he left there when he departed. His stay was short, but a favorable impression was made, as he was asked to remain and urged to return. Apollos visited Ephesus while Paul was away, (Acts 18: 24-28; 19: 1), and passed on to Corinth. The apostle again stopped at Ephesus during his third missionary tour, and this time he remained three years. (Acts 20: 31.) During this very successful period of the apostle's labors the influence of the Gospel was spread throughout Asia.

For further history of Paul's relations with Ephesus, read Acts 19 and 20, in full.

The Epistle is divided as follows:

1. The introduction. (Chapter 1.)
2. Doctrinal. Unity in Christ. (Chapters 2-3.)

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3. Practical. (Chapters 4-6.) The new life in unity with Christ.

Questions and Order of Work.

1. Give the political and religious conditions of Ephesus when the Gospel was first introduced there.

2. Under what circumstances was the Epistle written?

3. Write the subject-matter of chapter 1 in detail.

4. To whom was this letter addressed?

5. Meaning of "hath chosen us in Him?" (Chapter 1: 4.) "Having predestinated us?" (Chapter 1: 5.)

6. The pronoun "us" in chapter 1: 8-9 embraces whom?

7. What is meant by "the dispensation of the fullness of times?" (Chapter 1: 10.)

8. What inheritance was obtained? (Chapter 1: 11.)

9. Meaning of "redemption of the purchased possession?" (Chapter 1: 14.)

10. Write in detail the subject-matter of chapters 2-3.

11. What is declared to be the gift of God? (Chapter 2: 8.)

12. Who are meant by "ye who sometimes were far off?" (Chapter 2: 13.)

13. Explain chapter 2: 14-16.

14. Meaning of "the mystery?" (Chapter 3: 3-9.) To whom was it revealed? How? When?

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15. Write in detail the subject-matter of chapters 4-6.

16. What are the essentials to unity? (Chapter 4.)

17. What gifts are referred to? (Chapter 4: 8.)

18. What things are essential to the "edifying of the body." (Chapter 4: 13.)

19. Meaning of "old man" and "new man?" (Chapter 4: 22-24.)

20. How may we imitate Christ?

21. What exhortations to wives, husbands, children, parents, servants and masters?

22. How was the church sanctified and cleansed?

23. What is the "great mystery?" (Chapter 5: 32.)

24. What is the source of the Christian's strength?

25. Describe in full each part of the Christian Armor.

26. Meaning of "wiles of the Devil?" (Chapter 6: 11.)

27. What kind of bonds mentioned in chapter 6: 20.

28. Who was "Tychicus?" (Chapter 6: 21.)

29. Where was the apostle when he sent Tychicus unto them?

30. Give all the references to, and

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quotations from, the Old Testament to be found in Ephesians.

Review.

1. Write the origin and history of:
 - (1). The Sanhedrin.
 - (2). The Synagogue.
 2. Who were the Zealots? The Nazarites? The Proselytes?
-

LESSON XXIII. THE PHILIPPIAN LETTER.

Introduction: The church of Philippi was the first planted by Paul on the continent of Europe, and occurred about A. D. 52. The apostle's associates in the work at that time were Silas, Luke and Timothy. (Acts 16.)

This city originally belonged to Thrace, but in 358 B. C., it was seized by King Philip of Macedon (father of Alexander the Great), and made the most easterly city of his kingdom. Though founded by Philip of Macedon, it was at this time a Roman colony, having as such been established by Augustus Cæsar, and its inhabitants were Roman citizens, jealous of their rights.

The sixteenth chapter of Acts contains a full and graphic account of the founding of the Philippian church during the second journey of the apostle. Paul was divinely

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led over into Europe by a direct call of the Holy Spirit. (Acts 16: 6-12.)

The starting point of the preaching was from a Jewish center, not in a synagogue, but outside the city "by a river side where prayer was wont to be made." Lydia, "a seller of purple of the city of Thyatira," was the first convert; she opened her house to ministers of the Gospel.

The casting out a spirit of divination from an unfortunate girl led to the imprisonment of Paul and Silas, and finally to the conversion of the jailer and his household.

The occasion of Paul's writing this letter was to acknowledge a message and a gift which the Philippians had sent to him by the hands of Epaphroditus; and one main object of it was to testify his joy over their show of affection, to stir up in them the like gladness of the heart, and to make his joy more complete.

This letter was written from Rome during Paul's first imprisonment. (See Acts 28: 30-31; Philippians 1: 7-13; 4: 22.)

Questions and Order of Work.

1. When, where and why was the Philippian letter written?
2. Give the history of the city of Philippi.
3. Write in detail the subject-matter of chapters 1-4.

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4. Who joins the apostle in his salutation to the church?

5. How were the Philippians partakers of grace in the confirmation of the Gospel? (See chapter 1: 7.)

6. How had the things which happened unto the apostle fallen out to the furtherance of the Gospel? (Chapter 1: 12.)

7. What was "the palace?" (Chapter 1: 13.)

8. How was Christ "magnified?"

9. How would death be "gain to the apostle?" (Chapter 1: 21.)

10. Meaning of "stand fast in one spirit?" (Chapter 1: 27.)

11. What great lesson from Christ's humility? (Chapter 2: 1-11.)

12. Meaning of "made himself of no reputation?"

13. Who was Epaphroditus? What service had he rendered to Paul? Where was he when he was sick?

14. Against whom does the apostle warn them in chapter 3: 2?

15. Meaning of "might attain unto the resurrection?" (Chapter 3: 11.)

16. What is embraced in this expression: "I press toward the mark?"

17. What class is referred to in chapter 3: 18-19?

18. Meaning of "my joy and crown?" (Chapter 4: 1.)

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19. Who was Euodias? (Chapter 4: 2.)
Syntyche? Clement?

20. What is the "Book of Life?" (Chapter 4: 3.)

21. Meaning of "be careful for nothing?"
(Chapter 4: 6.)

22. Meaning of "your care of me hath flourished?" (Chapter 4: 10.) "But ye lacked opportunity?"

23. What event is referred to in chapter 4: 15?

24. Who were they of "Cæsar's household?" (Chapter 4: 22.)

25. You observe that there is an undercurrent of joy all through this letter. What was the cause of this joy?

26. What three other Epistles were written by Paul from the same place and about the same time that he wrote the Philippian letter?

Review.

1. Write the history of the following persons:

- (1). John the Baptist.
- (2). The Herods.
- (3). Pontius Pilate.
- (4). Gamaliel.
- (5). Matthias.
- (6). Felix.
- (7). Festus.
- (8). Bernice.

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- (9). Drusilla.
 - (10). Augustus Cæsar.
 - (11). Tiberius Cæsar.
 - (12). Claudius Lysias.
-

LESSON XXIV. THE COLOSSIAN LETTER.

Introduction: This letter was written in Rome during Paul's first imprisonment, about A. D. 63, and sent to Colossæ, together with the Epistles to the Ephesians and Philemon, by the hands of Tychicus, who was probably a native of Ephesus, and Onesimus, a converted Colossian who had run away from his master.

The city of Colossæ, situated in a valley of Phrygia, on the River Lycus, was in Paul's time of comparatively little importance. There were two very important cities, Hierapolis and Laodicea, situated about twelve or fifteen miles below it. In all these places there were Christian churches. We have no account of Paul visiting these cities or doing any work in them. (Chapter 2: 1.) The church at Colossæ was nevertheless a Pauline church, because planted by an esteemed fellow-laborer of Paul, and in whose prosperity, therefore, Paul took a special interest.

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The occasion of Paul's writing the Epistle was the report which he had received from Epaphras concerning the condition of the Colossian church and the dangers that threatened it; and the object he had in writing it was to confirm its members in the faith they had received and to guard them against certain errors in doctrine and practice which had appeared among them, and which, if indulged in, would be sure to corrupt and subvert the church. (See Col. 1: 7, and 4: 12.)

The chief thought in this letter is "the dignity and sole sufficiency of Jesus Christ as the mediator and head of all creation and of the church.'" (Chapter 1: 14-18.)

Questions and Order of Work

1. When, where and why was the Colossian letter written?
2. What can you say of Colossae? Where situated?
3. Write in detail the subject-matter of chapters 1-2.
4. Whence Paul's apostleship?
5. For what does he give thanks?
6. Meaning of the word "hope" in chapter 1: 5?
7. Who was Epaphras?
8. What estimate does Paul put upon prayer and thanksgiving?

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9. What was the "power of darkness?" (Chapter 1: 13.)
10. How was "Christ before all things?" (Chapter 1: 17.)
11. How did Paul "rejoice in his sufferings?" (Chapter 1: 24.)
12. What "mystery had been hid from ages?" (Chapters 1: 26.)
13. Meaning of "being knit together in love?" (Chapter 2: 2.)
14. What class of persons is referred to in chapter 2: 4, 8, 18?
15. Meaning of "I am with you in the spirit?" (Chapter 2: 5.)
16. Explain fully chapter 2: 11-17.
17. Write in detail the subject-matter of chapters 3-4.
18. Meaning of "Mortify therefore your members?" (Chapter 3: 5.)
19. Meaning of "old man" and "new man?" (Chapter 3: 9-10.)
20. Meaning of "put on charity?" (Chapter 3: 14.)
21. What means of teaching and admonition does the apostle urge?
22. What exhortations to wives, husbands, children, parents, servants and masters?
23. Meaning of "not with eye-service as menpleasers?" (Chapter 3: 22.)
24. Meaning of "open unto us a door of utterance?" (Chapter 4: 3.)

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25. What kind of "bonds" are referred to in chapter 4:3?

26. Who was Onesimus? Aristarchus? Marcus? Barnabas? Justus? Luke? Demas? Archippus?

27. Meaning of "who are of the circumcision?" (Chapter 4:11.)

28. Where was Laodicea? Hierapolis?

29. Where was the home of Nymphas?

30. In what other church was this Epistle to be read?

Review.

1. Write a thorough analysis of the following books:

(1). Matthew.

(2). Mark.

(3). Luke.

2. What do you consider the ten most important events in the history of Christ?

LESSON XXV. I AND II THESSALONIANS.

Introduction: Thessalonica was situated at the head of the Thermaic gulf, and its original name was Therma. Cassander, the son of Antipater, rebuilt and enlarged Therma and named it after his wife, Thessalonica, the sister of Alexander the Great. The name ever since, under various slight

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modifications has been continuous, and the city itself has never ceased to be eminent. It came under Roman rule 168 B. C., and in 42 B. C. was declared a free Roman city. In Paul's time it was a great commercial center. The inhabitants were Jews, Greeks and Romans. It is one of the few ancient cities that has retained its importance up to the present time. Its present population is more than 70,000. Its modern name is Salonika.

By reading Acts 17: 1-13, we learn that the apostle on his second missionary journey left Philippi and went westward till he came to Thessalonica. Here he found the Jews sufficiently numerous and influential to possess a synagogue. He preached three Sabbath days and began a work which has lasted to the present time. But the "Jews which believed not" made a tumult and Paul departed to Berea. One of the Thessalonian members, Aristarchus, shared Paul's imprisonment at Rome. (Col. 4: 10.)

These letters are specially interesting and important as the earliest extant writings of Paul. They were written about 53 A. D., from Corinth. The second letter was written a few months after the first.

Questions and Order of Work.

1. Give the early history of Thessalonica.

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2. Give the object and date of writing I Thessalonians.
3. Write in detail the subject-matter of chapters 1-3.
4. Meaning of "our Gospel came not unto you in word only, but also in power, and in the Holy Ghost?" (Chapter 1: 5.)
5. Where was Macedonia?
6. What historical reference in chapter 2: 1-13? Where recorded?
7. Who had hindered Paul from going again to Thessalonica?
8. What historical reference in chapter 3? Where recorded?
9. Meaning of "might perfect that which is lacking in your faith?" (Chapter 3: 10.)
10. Write in detail the subject-matter of chapters 4-5.
11. Meaning of "lust of concupiscence?" (Chapter 4: 5.)
12. What does Paul teach concerning the resurrection and the second coming of Christ?
13. How will the day of the Lord come?
14. Meaning of "know them which labor among you?" (Chapter 5: 12.)
15. Meaning of "unruly?" (Chapter 5: 14.) "Quench not the spirit?" (Chapter 5: 19.)

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16. Meaning of "spirit," "soul" and "body?" (Chapter 5: 23.)

17. When, where and why was the II Thessalonian letter written?

18. Write in detail the subject-matter of chapter 1.

19. Who joins the apostle in his salutations?

20. Why did they thank God?

21. Who was troubling the Thessalonians? (Chapter 1: 6-7.)

22. Write in detail the subject-matter of chapter 2.

23. Why does the apostle admonish them not to be "shaken in mind?" (Chapter 2: 2.)

24. What was the notion of the Thessalonians concerning the second coming of Christ?

25. Who was "that man of sin?" (Chapter 2: 3.)

26. How had God chosen them to salvation? (Chapter 2: 13.)

27. Why did Paul admonish them to "stand fast?"

28. Write in detail the subject-matter of chapter 2.

29. Why did Paul ask an interest in their prayers?

30. In what respect were some "walking disorderly?"

31. What were they admonished to do

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concerning those who obeyed not the word of the apostle?

Review.

1. Write a thorough analysis of the following books:

- (1). The Gospel of John.
 - (2). Acts of Apostles.
 - (3). The Roman letter.
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LESSON XXVI. I AND II TIMOTHY, TITUS AND PHILEMON.

Introduction: The first and second letters to Timothy and Titus are very similar in thought and style. They add not a little to what we know of Paul's life and finish a history which would have otherwise been incomplete.

In these letters the apostle deals with practical themes. The character of church officers is fully brought out. (See I Tim. 3: 1-13; Titus 1: 7-16.) Timothy and Titus are directed how they should bear themselves toward the church members and what they should teach. (See I Tim. 5; Titus 2.) Instruction is given in regard to public worship and persons for whom prayer should be offered. (I Tim. 2.) It is shown that a diligent study of the Scriptures and fervent preaching of the word form a

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most effective bulwark against all forms of evil. (See II Tim. 3 and 4.)

The Epistle to Philemon is the only strictly private letter of Paul which has been preserved. All the other Epistles are either church or pastoral letters of authoritative direction.

The occasion of writing the Epistle to Philemon was the return to Philemon of Onesimus, a slave who had deserted his master, gone off with some of his property and taken refuge in Rome, but who had been converted by Paul.

Questions and Order of Work.

1. Give occasion and date of I Timothy.
2. Write in detail the subject-matter of I Tim. (Chapters 1-6.)
3. What historical reference in chapter 1: 3? Where recorded?
4. Meaning of "prophecies which went before on thee?" (Chapter 1: 18.)
5. Who was Hymenaeus? Alexander?
6. What exhortations concerning prayer?
7. What injunctions to women?
8. What are qualifications of bishops and deacons?
9. Meaning of "Let these also first be proved?" (Chapter 3: 10.)
10. Meaning of "purchase to themselves a good degree?" (Chapter 3: 13.)

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11. Meaning of "latter times?" (Chapter 4: 1.) "The gift?" (Chapter 4: 14.)
12. What general directions regarding church government? (Chapter 5.)
13. What exhortations in chapter 6?
14. What quotations from the Old Testament in I Timothy?
15. When, where and why was the second letter to Timothy written?
16. Write in detail the subject-matter of I Timothy, chapters 1-4.
17. What was "the gift of God?" (Chapter 1: 6.)
18. Who was Phygellus? Hermogenes? Onesiphorus?
19. Meaning of "My chain?" (Chapter 1: 16.)
20. What practical exhortations in chapter 2?
21. Who was Philetus?
22. Explain chapter 2: 20.
23. What warnings in chapter 3?
24. What historical references in chapter 3? Where recorded?
25. What exhortations in chapter 4?
26. What historical references in chapter 4? Where recorded?
27. Meaning of "at my first answer?" (Chapter 4: 16.)
28. Who was Emperor of Rome when this letter was written?

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29. Give occasion and date of writing the epistle to Titus.
30. Write in detail the subject-matter of Titus. (Chapter 1-3.)
31. Where is Crete? What of Titus' work there?
32. Who were the "gainsayers?" (Chapter 1: 9)
33. What directions in chapters 2-3?
34. Meaning of "washing of regeneration?" (Chapter 3: 5.)
35. Explain chapter 3: 9. Meaning of "heretick?" (Chapter 3: 10.)
36. Where was Nicopolis?
37. Who was Artemas? Zenas? Apollos?
38. When, where and why was the epistle to Philemon written?
39. Write in detail the subject-matter of Philemon.
40. Who was Apphia? Onesimus?
41. Who were with Paul when this letter was written?

Review.

1. Thoroughly analyze the following books:

- (1). I Corinthians.
- (2). II Corinthians.
- (3). Galatians.

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LESSON XXVII. THE HEBREW LETTER.

Introduction: We know nothing of the Hebrews to whom this Epistle was addressed, except what we learn from the Epistle itself. This much is certain: They were Jewish Christians in danger of apostasy, but no particular church to which they belonged is mentioned.

As they stood in danger of making shipwreck of their faith in Christ, they had great need of the exhortation to hold fast their confidence steadfast unto the end. Chapter 3:14.) Therefore the object of writing the letter was to exhort and encourage them to endure whatever persecution and reproach they might have to face. The writer shows once for all the supremacy of Christ over prophets, angels, Moses and the old covenant; in fact the superiority of Christianity to Judaism in every particular. It is declared that the law made nothing perfect, and that it was merely the shadow of which Christ is the reality. In the eleventh and twelfth chapters there is a magnificent showing of the faith of the old covenant worthies who believed in God and who walked by faith and not by sight.

While there has been much discussion as to the authorship of this letter, yet the preponderance of the evidence seems to

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favor Paul as being its author. The book was certainly written before the destruction of Jerusalem in A. D. 70; the temple is referred to as still in existence and the sacrifices as being offered. (Read chapters 9-10.)

Questions and Order of Work.

1. When, where and why was the Hebrew letter written?
2. Write in detail the subject-matter of chapters 1-4.
3. How has God revealed himself?
4. How is it shown that Christ is above the angels?
5. What anointing is referred to in chapter 1:9?
6. How was the gospel "confirmed?" (Chapters 2-3.)
7. Meaning of "little lower than the angels?" (Chapter 2:9.)
8. Why was Jesus worthy of more glory than Moses?
9. What historical reference in chapter 3? What lesson from it?
10. How did Israel fail to enter into rest?
11. What of our high priest?
12. Write in detail the subject-matter of chapters 5-10.
13. What lessons concerning Christ's priesthood in chapters 5-10?

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14. In what respect was Christ a priest after the order of Melchizedec?

15. Meaning of "Heavenly gift" and "partakers of the Holy Ghost." (Chapter 6: 4.)

16. What historical reference in chapter 6? Where recorded?

17. Explain chapter 7: 3.

18. Why is Christ's priesthood unchangeable?

19. When did Christ offer up himself? (Chapter 7: 27.)

20. Was the old covenant still in force when the Hebrew letter was written? What was the old covenant?

21. Contrast the old and new covenants.

22. What lessons from chapters 9-10? Explain chapter 9: 15-17.

23. Meaning of "shadow of good things to come?" (Chapter 10: 1.)

24. Were the sins of the people under the old covenant really blotted out?

25. What exhortations in the latter part of chapter 10?

26. Meaning of "if we sin willfully?" (Chapter 10: 26.)

27. Write in detail the subject-matter of chapters 11-13.)

28. How many examples of faith in chapter 11? Where recorded? What lessons from them?

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29. What encouragements in chapter 12?
30. Meaning of "fail of the grace of God?" (Chapter 12: 15.)
31. Meaning of "found no place of repentance?" (Chapter 12: 17.)
32. What characteristic of Christ's Kingdom is mentioned?
33. What exhortations in chapter 13?
34. Who are those "which have the rule over you?" (Chapter 13: 7, 17, 24.)
35. Give every reference to, and quotation from, the Old Testament to be found in the Hebrew letter. How many? Where recorded?

Review.

1. Write a thorough analysis of the following books:
 - (1). Ephesians.
 - (2). Philipians.
 - (3). Colossians.
 - (4). I and II Thessalonians.
 - (5). I and II Timothy.
 - (6). Titus and Philemon.

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The General Epistles

LESSON XXVIII. THE EPISTLE OF JAMES.

Introduction: The seven letters which follow Hebrews have been denominated "General," or "Catholic" Epistles, as pertaining to the whole church, as being addressed not to any special local church or community, but generally to all.

The author of this first of the "General Epistles" was "James, the Lord's brother" (Gal. 1: 19), who was probably an elder in the Jerusalem church (Acts 15: 13.) He deals in his Epistle with practical themes. There is no mention of Jewish ordinances. The references to Christ are very marked: His equality with God (chapter 1: 1); the new birth (chapter 1: 18); His glory (chapter 2: 1); His authority (chapter 5: 10), and His coming to judgment (chapter 5: 7). The rule of life is the gospel law of liberty. (Chapter 2: 12.)

We find warnings against a dead faith, uncharitable judgment and undue respect for

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the rich. There are striking definitions of pure religion (chapter 1: 27) and true wisdom (chapter 3: 17).

The following themes are made prominent in the Epistle:

1. Trials and temptations.
2. Source and means of obtaining wisdom and steadfastness.
3. The perishableness of riches.
4. The power of temptations.
5. Doers of the Word and not hearers only.
6. True and false religion.
7. Justifying faith.
8. Humility before God.
9. The uses of the tongue.
10. Swearing.
11. Affliction and sickness.
12. Prayer.

Questions and Order of Work.

1. When, where and why was the Epistle of James written?
2. Write in detail the subject-matter of chapters 1-3.
3. To whom was this letter addressed?
4. Meaning of "double-minded man?" (Chapter 1: 8.)
5. What is the origin and end of sin?
6. What is pure and undefiled religion?
7. What lessons from chapter 2?

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8. What was "that worthy name?" (Chapter 2: 7.)

9. What is "the law of liberty?" (Chapter 2: 12.)

10. What historical references in chapter 2? Where written? When?

11. What practical lessons in chapter 3?

12. Meaning of "in many things we offend all?" (Chapter 3: 2.)

13. Meaning of "let him show out of a good conversation his works?" (Chapter 3: 13.)

14. What of the wisdom that is from above?

15. Write in detail the subject-matter of chapters 4 and 5.

16. Who is declared to be the enemy of God?

17. Does James regard the devil as a real personality?

18. What does James say is sin?

19. What of the rich?

20. What exhortations concerning patience?

21. Meaning of "stablish your hearts?" (Chapter 5: 8.)

22. What historical references in chapter 5?

23. Why "swear not?" (Chapter 5: 12.)

24. Meaning of "let your yea be yea?" (Chapter 5: 12.)

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25. What admonition to the afflicted?
The merry? The sick?

26. What efficacy in the "anointing with oil?" (Chapter 5: 14.)

27. What of those who have faults?

28. Who was Elias? When did he live?

29. What lessons concerning prayer here?

30. Meaning of "err from the truth?" (Chapter 5: 19.)

31. Meaning of "hide a multitude of sins?" (Chapter 5: 20.)

Review.

1. Write a thorough analysis of the following books:

(1). I and II Thessalonians.

(2). I and II Timothy.

(3). Titus.

LESSON XXIX. I AND II PETER AND JUDE.

Peter, a fisherman of Bethsaida (Matt. 16: 16-17, and Jno. 1: 41-42), was one of the foremost of the apostles to whom was given the keys of the kingdom. He opened the door of the church to three thousand on the day of Pentecost (Acts 2: 41), and admitted the first Gentile family by baptism into the same fold (Acts 10: 4-48).

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1. **I Peter.** The Divine authenticity of this book stands unquestioned. It was written to Christians who were passing through a period of trial and suffering for their religion. They were falsely accused as evil doers. (Chapter 2: 12; 3: 16; 4: 4.) The apostle advised them how to bear evil for Christ's sake, and he reminded them how that Christ being reviled, reviled not again.

2. **II Peter.** In this letter the apostle is looking forward to his death. (Chapter 1: 14.) As one of the three who was with the Savior on the Mountain of Transfiguration, he could refer to that event with confidence. (Chapter 1: 17-18.) He was acquainted with Paul's writings. (Chapter 3: 15-16.)

The occasion of this letter was a new danger to the churches. False teachers had entered them and were doing great harm. (Chapter 2.)

3. **The Epistle of Jude.** There is a marked resemblance in a number of points between this Epistle and II Peter. The writer is Jude, the brother of James. (Matt. 13: 55; Mark 6: 3.) The place and time of writing is uncertain. The object and occasion of the Epistle are to be found by reading verses 3 and 4.

BIBLICAL EXEGESIS

Quotations and Order of Work.

1. When, where and why was I Peter written?
2. To whom was the letter addressed?
3. Write in detail the subject-matter of chapters 1-5.
4. How is it that they "were begotten again?" (Chapter 1:3.)
5. What interest did prophets and angels have in the plan of salvation?
6. Where was the "chief corner stone" laid? (Chapter 2:6.)
7. What exhortations in chapters 1-3?
8. What historical references in chapter 3?
9. Meaning of "he that hath suffered in the flesh hath ceased from sin?" (Chapter 4:1.)
10. What exhortations in chapters 4 and 5?
11. What was it to "suffer as a Christian" at that time?
12. Who was Silvanus? (Chapter 5:12.)
13. Write the object and characteristics of II Peter.
14. Write in detail the subject-matter of chapters 1-3.
15. What were the "great and precious promises? (Chapter 1:4.)
16. How would they be secure against "falling?"

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17. Meaning of "I must put off this my tabernacle?" (Chapter 1: 14.)

18. What historical reference in chapter 1? Where recorded?

19. What historical references in chapter 2? Where recorded?

20. How is the "latter end worse with them than the beginning?" (Chapter 2: 20.)

21. Why does Peter say he was writing the second letter?

22. What of scoffers? What of Christ's coming again?

23. What is it to "wrest the Scriptures?" (Chapter 3: 16.)

24. What dangers at that time which might lead them to fall? (Chapter 3: 17.)

25. Why was the Epistle of Jude written?

26. Write in detail the subject-matter of this letter.

27. What historical references in the Book of Jude? Where written?

28. Who were these men "crept in unawares?" (Verse 4.)

29. What became of the "Angels who kept not their first estate?" (Verse 6.)

30. How might they be kept from falling?

31. Give all the references to, and quotations from, the Old Testament to be found in 1 and 11 Peter and Jude.

BIBLICAL EXEGESIS

Review.

1. Write a thorough analysis of the following books

- (1). Philemon.
 - (2). Hebrews.
 - (3). James.
-

LESSON XXX. I, II AND III JOHN.

1. **I John.** The writer of the Epistle is the same as the author of the fourth Gospel. In the Epistle reference is made to the Gospel, which it presupposes as already familiar to and fresh in the minds of its readers. The evidence for its genuineness, therefore, is practically the same as that for the Gospel. The Epistle was written during the latter part of the apostle's life, and probably from Ephesus.

The Epistle is addressed to no particular church and seems to be a general one intended for a number of churches for a certain specific purpose. Read chapters 2: 18-19; 4: 3; 5: 21.

As to the object in writing it, see chapters 1: 1-4; 5: 1-4; 5: 13.

2. **II John.** This letter contains only thirteen verses. It contains no direct information as to when or where it was writ-

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ten. The object in writing it was to warn against certain deceivers who were abroad at that time. (Verse 7.)

3. **III John.** This Epistle is addressed to Gaius. The occasion of the letter was the kindness and hospitality which Gaius had shown to some evangelists who had come to the church where he, it seems, was a member.

Questions and Order of Work.

1. When, where and why was I John written?

2. Write the subject-matter in detail of chapters 1-5.

3. Who is referred to in the first three verses?

4. What message had the apostles heard of him?

5. How may we have fellowship with one another?

6. Who were "my little children?" (Chapter 2: 1.)

7. What is Christ's work as our "Advocate?"

8. What was the "old commandment?" (Chapter 2: 7.)

9. What three classes are addressed?

10. Who was Antichrist? (Chapter 2: 18.)

11. What anointing is referred to in chapter 2: 27?

12. What is declared to be sin?

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13. Why was the "Son of God manifested?"

14. What historical reference in chapter 3? Where recorded?

15. Why do we receive whatsoever we ask?

16. How do we know that "God dwelleth in us?"

17. How may we distinguish between the spirit of truth and the spirit of error? (Chapter 4: 6.)

18. Who is it that overcometh the world?

19. Who beareth witness in Heaven? What in earth?

20. Meaning of "hath the witness in himself?" (Chapter 5: 10.)

21. When does God hear us?

22. What is the "sin unto death?" (Chapter 5: 16.)

23. Why was II John written?

24. Write in detail the subject-matter of II John.

25. Who was the "elder?" The "elect lady?"

26. Why should he not "write many things with paper and ink?"

27. Why was III John written?

28. Write in detail the subject-matter of III John.

29. Who was Gaius?

30. Who was Diotrephes? What was his character?

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31. Who was Demetrius?

Riview.

1. Write a thorough analysis of the following books:

(1). I and II Peter.

(2). I, II and III John.

(3). Jude.

Note. Study the text of these letters thoroughly, verse by verse, and chapter by chapter.

LESSON XXXI. THE BOOK OF REVELATION.

Introduction: The generally accepted opinion of the church in regard to this book is that it was written by John, the apostle, during his exile on the Isle of Patmos about A. D. 95. The author in four different places calls himself John. (See chapter 1: 1; 4: 4-9; 22: 8.

The word "Revelation" is the Latin equivalent of the Greek word "Apocalypse," by which this book is designated in the original, and so applied it means an unveiling, specially of the future, and that as regards the fortunes of the church in her relations to the powers of the world. A careful and thorough study of this book

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will repay any one well for the time and energy spent upon it.

It seems to be a fact that the visions of the book have found counterparts in the world's history. Commentators say: "The Beast", (chapter 13: 1; 17: 3) was the Roman empire; the seven heads were seven emperors; the woman, (chapter 17: 3) was the city of Rome; the ten horns were imperial governors, (chapter 13: 1; 17: 3-12.)

Quotations and Order of Work.

1. When, where and why was the Revelation written?

2. Who was emperor of Rome while John was on the Isle of Patmos?

3. Write in detail the subject-matter of chapter 1.

4. Why was John banished to Patmos? When? Where was Patmos?

5. What did the seven golden candlesticks represent? The seven stars? The sharp two-edged sword?

6. What was John commanded to write?

7. What were the messages to the seven churches? (Chapters 3-4.)

8. Where were the seven churches located? (See map.)

9. What promise to him that overcometh?

10. Write in detail the subject-matter of

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chapters 4-5, the Divine Glory, Sealed Book and the Lamb.)

11. What did the seven lamps of fire burning represent?

12. What was the book that was opened by the Lamb?

13. Write in detail the subject-matter of chapters 6-7.

14. What does each of the four horses in chapter 6 represent?

15. What did the "white robes" signify? (Chapter 6: 11.)

16. What occurred at the opening of the sixth seal?

17. Write in detail the subject-matter of chapters 8-9.

18. What occurred at the opening of the seventh seal?

19. What occurred at the sounding of the first six trumpets?

20. Describe in detail the three incidents that occurred between the sounding of the sixth and seventh trumpets.

21. What was the "little book?" (Chapter 10.) Meaning of "Take it, and eat it up?"

22. What were the "two witnesses?" (Chapter 11.)

23. How much time does a thousand two hundred three score days represent?

24. What occurred at the sounding of the seventh trumpet?

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25. Describe in detail the visions in chapters 12-14.

26. How much time do forty and two months embrace? (Chapter 13: 5.)

27. What did the "angel flying in the midst of Heaven, having the everlasting Gospel" represent? (Chapter 14: 6.)

28. Describe in detail the seven vials of wrath which are poured out. (Chapters 15-16.)

29. What does the battle of Armageddon signify?

30. Write in detail the subject-matter of chapters 17-22.

31. What does the fall of Babylon signify?

32. What was the woman arrayed in purple?

33. Meaning of "come out of her my people?" (Chapter 18: 4.)

34. What did the casting of the great stone into the sea represent?

35. Who was the "wife of the Lamb?" (Chapter 19: 7.)

36. Who was "the word of God?" (Chapter 19: 13.)

37. What of the millennium?

38. What of the final destiny of Satan?

39. What books were opened? (Chapter 20: 12.)

40. Meaning of "death and hell deliver-

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ed up the dead which were in them?"
(Chapter 20: 13.)

41. What of the new Heavens and earth and the new Jerusalem?

42. What of the Tree of Life?

43. Why did the angel say, "See thou do it not?" (Chapter 22: 9.)

44. What of him who adds to or takes from these things?

45. Write a thorough analysis of Revelation.

ERRATA

On page 16, line 7 from bottom, read Nadab for Nudad.

On page 19, line 2 from bottom, read the for he.

On page 44, line 15 from bottom, read lessons for lesons.

A few additional errors of like character may be expected.

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